The New-York Times.

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HOLLAND GIN,

FOR MEDICAL USE.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

...inal diet drink, of eminently salutary qualities...manufactured by himself exclusively, at his fac...dam, in Holland.

...om the best barley that can be selected in ... the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, ... and extraordinary medicinal properties ... since acquired a higher reputation, ... America, than any other diuretic ...

...in gravel, gout and rheumatism, in obstructions of the bladder and kidneys, and in general debility, its effects are prompt, decided and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a sure preventive.

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder of travelers or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of ... all our great inland rivers, from the Ohio, Mis... and Alabama, from the large quantity of decay... matter contained in them in a state of so... known, as is also that of the waters of the ... in producing gravel, calculi and ... The Aromatic Schnapps ... effective of these injurious properties ... and consequently ... the diseases ... tion. It is also a ... cure and ... fever and ague, a ... caused by the ... complaint effects of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere ... and ... putrescences in the vicinity of those dis... it principally prevails. The Aromatic ... apps is consequently in great demand by ... going or about to settle in those parts of the ... as every well as by many in every com... it has become known, on account of its ... remedial properties.

... a dropsical tendency. It is generally the only remedy required, when administered in the early stages of ... In dyspepsia and indigestion, when taken in ... as an after dinner diuretic and especially at din... it is found to be eminently ... the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than ... relief.

... adoption in connection with the principal ... a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, ... believe its healthful stimulant upon pro... maladies, low temperament and ex... energy, by whatever cause induced. ... to which many of the most eminent ... both in Europe and the United States, ... timony, and which are corroborated by the ... written authority ... heart and stomach, in cases of one and ... wash, with the proprietor's name on the bottle, ... *fac simile* of his signature on the label. ... all druggists and country merchants in the ...

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer.

...os. 12, 14 and 16 Beaver-st., New-York.

From the Sunday Mercury.

FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS OF SUPERIOR COMMODITIES.

Among the many dishonesties of trade which the morality of the community is called upon to suppress, we particularly notice a most pernicious and insidious one adopted by unscrupulous dealers, of imitating and counterfeiting the exterior appearance and ...ry labels of popular drugs, medicaments, ... articles of personal consumption, and thus, ... upon the well acquired reputation of an en... trade, palming off most destructive and worthless compounds, to the sore detriment not only of the consumer, but to the character of the man who has expended thousands of dollars in bringing the genuine article into esteem and demand. These petty larceny thieves are the pest of all honorable dealers and traders, and the trade is as much highway robbery as the violent appropriation of their neighbor's purse; in fact, they are beneath the burglar and highwayman in dignity—for these latter felons exhibit a bravery or recklessness of character in nowise distinguishing the mercenary assassin who stabs in the dark. And ought they not be rewarded with a punishment commensurate with the cowardice of their crime? We were led to these remarks by accidentally observing a spurious counterfeit of Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. The labels were imitated perfectly, with the slight addition of a few letters to plead technical avoidance of the law against counterfeiting; the bottles were similar, and everything carefully prepared to impose upon a careless purchaser. Now is not the man who perpetrated this fraud a felon, a robber? Assuredly he is; for, as Mr. Wolfe has expended large sums to bring his genuine imported Schnapps into popular demand, that demand may be justly considered a part of his capital in trade, and a fellow stealing a part of his reputation is as much of a thief as if he had stolen a barrel of his schnapps in bulk. And to this crime he adds a further one of defrauding the community by giving them a ruinous article for the money they intended to expend for a commodity in which they had confidence. Any further, every man who participates indirectly in the fraud, by selling spurious articles, is as much of an offender as the principal who planned the imposition.

From the New-York Dispatch.

AN INFAMOUS BUSINESS.

When an enterprising man strikes out a new business, and by the establishment of which he gives his industry, time, talents and pecuniary means, can anything be more contemptible than to have another steal in, and, under specious pretexts, hold out to the public an inferior article, and endeavor to obtain their patronage? Pray, what difference is there, so far as the honesty of the thing is concerned, between parloining the business by which a citizen honestly seeks to make his bread and stealing the bread itself? A common thief, if he takes without leave, however hungry, a loaf of bread from a baker's stop, is apprehended and condemned to the Penitentiary for daring in a surreptitious manner to appease his appetite; but put a respectable looking coat on his back and a few dollars in his pocket, and he may with impunity, nay, even with the applause of his fellows, by knavery, forgery or other infamous means, take the business of an honest man from him, and go unscathed of justice. All this is wrong. Some years since a gentleman of this City (Udolpho Wolfe) introduced to the citizens of the United States a medicated article of gin, which was highly approved by professional gentlemen as a superior tonic and deobstruent, and the knowledge of which he, by advertisement and otherwise, disseminated throughout the country. So soon as tricksters, who pass in the business community as honest men, saw Mr. Wolfe was likely to have handsome returns for the time and money which he had expended, they set about forging his labels and palming off upon the people detestable and poisonous compounds, which they have the hardihood to call "Schiedam Schnapps." In some instances they have gone so far as to put Wolfe's name to their villainous liquids. As this horde are growing bold in their rascalities, it is time the public in town and country were put upon their guard. Consumers should be sure that they purchase the genuine article, or else their health may be irreparably injured by using the horrible stuff that unscrupulous men, because they can buy it cheap, will offer as the genuine article.

From the Sunday Leader.

MODERN COUNTERFEITERS.

The knavish tribes of modern counterfeiters deserve the severest punishment, and yet thus far they have escaped their merited reward. Deeds which deserve the State Prison pass for mere business transactions. The more valuable an article is, the more certainly it is counterfeited by persons who are too lazy to work and too cowardly to steal. The act of counterfeiting Udolpho Wolfe's excellent and medicated gin, for instance, is theft and robbery of the worst kind. It is palming off upon the public an article inferior and unwholesome for that which is genuine. While people would freely use the genuine Schnapps, they would shudder at the thought of introducing into their families the poisonous counterfeit. Both Mr. Wolfe and the public are imposed upon and cheated by these base and unprincipled counterfeiters.

From the Sunday Times.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Genius has its infirmities. It is the painful privilege of excellence to be perpetually subjected to imitation. Everything good is counterfeited, and the more it is counterfeited the more we may persuade ourselves that it is not only choice, but popular, for few will take the trouble to counterfeit much that which is not intrinsically valuable, and the poor counterfeit dies out with the poor original. Thus, pennies are seldom counterfeited, even by the neediest rogue, but of sterling gold the world is full of base imitations, and probably always will be. Judged by this rule, Wolfe has some reason to be proud of the daily compliments paid to his Schiedam Schnapps, for the country abounds with counterfeits of it of every kind, and scarcely a city can be found that has not its imitation of this famous beverage. Some of them are the boldest and most unscrupulous in the world, and Wolfe, the original manufacturer and importer of the Schiedam Schnapps, whose place of business is at Nos. 12, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., would be justified in prosecuting all who live in this illicit manner upon the character so honestly earned by his genuine production. Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps is not one of the common, worthless articles of the day. It is a pure spirit, distilled in the most costly manner from juniper and other aromatic ingredients, with a single eye to the production of a stimulant at once wholesome and agreeable. It is a diuretic of the finest kind. As a tonic it stands unrivaled. It can be taken by the weakest stomach with advantage, and by the strongest with benefit. In short, it is one of those cordials that no family should ever be without under any circumstances.

From the Sunday Courier.

COUNTERFEITERS.

There is nothing so despicable or more deserving of severe condemnation than the attempt to interfere, by undue means, with a business established by energy, experience and an outlay of capital. Legitimate competition is the life of trade. But when a dealer is subject to the annoyance of having his labels, style of package and trade marks so slossly imitated as to deceive the purchaser, the fraud should be denounced and its perpetrators exposed. It is well known that Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, a merchant, introduced a few years since, for medicinal and other purposes, a pure article of gin, to which, by a very liberal and judicious system of advertising, he gave a wide spread and well deserved reputation, under the name of Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. His success naturally excited opposition, which he had reason to expect, but as an extensive business has been done chiefly with country merchants, by imitations in appearance of his article, he feels that he has the right to complain and direct public attention to these dishonest attempts to interfere with his profits. Of course, the gin sold by these swindlers is of an inferior quality, else they could not undersell the genuine article.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

AN INFERIOR IMITATION OF A SUPERIOR ORIGINAL.

No article of trade has obtained a wider reputation, and met with more general approval from those interested, than Udolpho Wolfe's Scheidam Schnapps. Its very excellence, however, has subjected it to that fraudulent imitation through which inferiority invariably seeks to derive pecuniary gain from the fame of superiority. Mr. Wolfe's labels and bottles have been imitated with great skill, and even his name also has been placed on the same, and a spurious, inferior and deleterious article thus palmed on the community.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Inauguration of Mills' Statue at Washington.

Speech of Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia.

Reception and Treatment of the Seventh Regiment.

THE DAY IN THIS CITY.

CELEBRATION OF THE UNITED AMERICANS.

The Observance throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The falling of rain during the morning caused a postponement for several hours of the ceremonies, and it was late in the afternoon before the procession, which extended over a half mile, was in motion. Meanwhile the notes of busy preparation everywhere prevailed. The ringing of bells was continued and the display of flags, streamers and decorations in all directions was in harmony with the great occasion.

The Government and city offices were closed, and there was a general holiday.

Pennsylvania-avenue was crowded with both residents and visiters. The patriotic excitement was intense, owing to the anticipated interesting events.

The view of the procession, as it neared the circle of the great point of attraction, was truly splendid. The military comprised companies from Maryland, Alexandria and New-York, together with those of the District of Columbia.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, of New-York, under the command of Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, excited, as they did on their former visit here, universal admiration.

The various colored uniforms of the soldiery afforded pleasant contrasts, their metallic adornments and arms and accoutrements refracting the rays of the sun, which was on the decline. The men on horse and afoot, the latter class especially, had a fine opportunity of testing whether the clearing of the muddy avenue yesterday, had to-day sufficiently accommodated their locomotive purposes. It is to be presumed that this wise provision did not prove satisfactory. A full force of policemen was far in advance of the imposing column, their business being to keep the way clear for those who, to the music of many martial bands, were briskly advancing. In addition to these were the President, Vice-President, members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, and other high dignitaries, the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution in uniform, who had a place merely in the printed programme. It was provided that the Navy officers, together with the Army officers, should appear on horseback, but they did not do so, and it is suggested that, not wishing to be considered "horse marines," they made their display on foot. In addition to the others in the procession were the city authorities, members of the Maryland Legislature, residents and visiting Masons, including the Fredericksburgh (Va.) Lodge, in which WASHINGTON was initiated one hundred and six years ago. The latter bore the interesting relics connected with WASHINGTON's history as a Mason, including the original papers, the list of members of the Lodge, and the Bible used on the occasion of his installation as Master Mason. The Potomac Lodge of Georgetown, produced the gavel used by WASHINGTON when he laid the corner-stone of the Capitol.

Maj.-Gen. JESUP had command of the military, and GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, United States Deputy Marshal for the District of Columbia, charge of the civil branch of the procession.

The firemen, residents and visitors made a fine independent display. They split off from the main procession, on a point of etiquette, desiring to be placed near the military, and not in proximity to the civilians.

None of the Diplomatic Corps were present. They were assigned a place in the programme immediately after the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, but this they declined to occupy, for the reason, it is said, that their place should be directly after the Executive officers of the Government. This point of etiquette was previously raised on the occasion of the funeral of Postmaster-General BROWN, and has not yet been decided.

The procession having reached the circle, the military wheeled to the right of the inclosure, while the prominent citizens entered it and took seats on the platform.

The Cabinet Officers, with the exception of Secretary FLOYD, sat together. The President, Vice-President and CLARK MILLS, the artist, were near each other, and the orator of the day was of course conspicuous.

The platform was tastefully decorated with the flags of England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Brazil, Peru, Chili, the Netherlands, Ecuador, Denmark, Portugal, Sardinia, Central America, Naples, Spain, Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay and Rome. Our own flag waved above all, and the desk was profusely decorated with the stripes and stars.

It was nearly 5 o'clock before the ceremonies commenced.

Senator HAMMOND announced a prayer by Rev. Dr. NUDAL, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Scarcely had the Divine uttered the first sentence when the gates of the semi-circle were, in obedience to an order but a few minutes previously issued, thrown open, and in pushed the thousand of impatient outsiders, men, women, and children, who soon took possession of all the seats, from which they had a fine view and an opportunity to hear all that was said. The confusion and noise at this point was certainly not in accordance with the solemn part of the ceremonies, and the beating of drums and blowing of fifes without added to the uproar.

The following is the prayer offered up by Dr. NADAL:

Almighty God, infinite in majesty, wisdom, power and holiness, we would humbly bow ourselves as a nation in the dust at Thy glorious feet, and acknowledge the weakness of our strength, the waywardness of our own stability, the worthlessness of our own righteousness, the uncertainty of our truth, and the immutability of our dependence upon Thee. Look down upon the nation's uplifted face in pity—look in mercy—hear and forgive our sins. When we consider the heavens which Thou hast made, the moon and the stars, the work of Thy fingers, we are ready to cry out from the tiny world we inhabit, "Lord, what is man that Thou takest account of him, or the son of man that Thou visitest him?" We have built cities which teem with population, we have erected capitols with their lofty domes, we have combined masses of granite and marble into edifices of national pride and pomp and splendor, and as by a creative mind, we have made statues to leap upon their bases in honor of our heroes and our statesmen, but one though of Thee, of Thine immensity, of Thine ineffable, inconceivable Almightiness, of Thine unapproachable holiness, dwarfs all our magnificence and vails our cunningly wrought marble, and granite, and bronze, in their appropriate littleness. With our faces in the dust, from amid the symbols of our national glory and pride, we confess that Thou alone art great. We thank Thee, oh God, this day, for our existence as a nation, for our free institutions, for our brief but happy history, so replete with the evidences of Providential intervention. We give Thee hearty thanks for the brave soldiery that conquered our liberties, for the noble self-sacrificing leaders who directed them in their marches, and marshaled them in battle, and particularly, this day, in the presence of this patriotic scene, would we give Thee thanks for him whom these ceremonies are intended to honor. We praise Thee for his beautiful and lofty character, to which Christianity gave the completing grace, for the perfect commingling of prudence and valor and wisdom in his mental constitution, and for protecting his patriotic breast from hostile steel and lead during the whole of that war in which he was at once the chief instrument and the nation's chief earthly hope. And we raise our earnest cry to Thee that this statue which the loving hearts and united hands of the whole nation now set up in honor of the faithfulness of our God and the loving Father of our Country may become a sacred shrine, before which the fierceness of sectional strife shall learn to chasten itself and where national unity and fraternity ever and anon, down to the latest posterity, shall renew their noblest inspiration and rekindle their intensest ardor. We offer prayer, Oh Lord, in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with the Father and the Holy Spirit be eternal praise. Amen.

Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK, the orator of the day, was then introduced by Senator HAMMOND.

Mr. BOCOCK was greeted with general and repeated cheers, and throughout his address was frequently interrupted by applause, and particularly at the close the approbation of his auditors was wild and enthusiastic. He spoke without any notes whatever, and though he was physically indisposed, acquitted himself in a manner that elicited the warmest encomiums on his style of oratory. The following is the

ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—It has been something more than sixty years since, in a plain but patriarchal mansion on the southern bank of the Potomac, GEORGE WASHINGTON yielded to the power of death, and gave up his spirit into the hands of his Father and his God. Around that deathbed were the usual indications of grief, and something more than the usual appointments of respect and reverence. The shock produced throughout the land by the announcement of the event, was followed by a strong outburst of sorrow. Meetings were held, funeral orations were delivered, sorrowing resolutions were passed, the Congress of the United States deemed it a fit occasion to call out its best talents to set forth the merits of the deceased, and even in England and France appropriate honors were offered. But even all this did not show the extent to which the services and character of WASHINGTON had impressed the public mind of his own country and of the world. Nations knew him great, but knew not half the worth that lay concealed beneath his modest life. His countrymen failed at first fully to appreciate the extent of their loss. And even his friends were unaware of the wealth of immortality which his name was destined to attain, so strange and difficult of appreciation during life is the quality that divides between the man that shall live and the man that shall die!

But as at the coming on of serene night, one star appears after another, till at length the whole heavens glow with living sapphires, so, since the close of his day, one memorial has followed another, till soon the whole land will be studded with the monuments of his fame and the trophies of his immortality.

Several of the leading cities of the Union have already erected, within their limits, some suitable work to commemorate his greatness. This city, called, as it is, with his name, the seat of Government of our country, his country—a country he loved so well and served so truly—should not be behind in this labor of love.

Far to the east, keeping steady watch upon the Federal Capital, stands the colossal statue by GREENOUGH. Yonder in the south, in lonely isolation, is a structure whose incompleteness we regret, and which is designed to sustain another colossal statue that, as its presiding genius, shall overlook the Executive Mansion of the country. Here in this appropriate spot, where the Summer sunbeams latest linger, and where the breezes from the blue hills of his own native and beloved Virginia delight to play, we inaugurate this day a statue of America's greatest patriot by one of America's living artists, an equestrian statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON by CLARK MILLS. A tardy completion of a work, resolved on by the Continental Congress immediately after the Revolution! The delay has, perhaps, resulted from the fact that no suitable national artist could heretofore be obtained. If Mr. MILLS has been found competent to this great work, and the public voice pronounces that he has been,—then he is most fortunate in his subject. It has recently been said of a kindred art, what with equal beauty and truth is applicable to this:

"Art in its mighty privilege receives,
Painter and painted in its bonds forever.
A Grin Rachael in his glory lives;
A Washington unto his limner gives
An age's love to crown his best endeavor."

The historical incident which the work is designed especially to illustrate, affords some key to the character of its great subject, and suggests the line of remark which I shall pursue.

I shall not attempt a review and philosophical analysis of the whole conduct and character of WASHINGTON. Were such an attempt suited to the occasion, it has been forbidden to me by the shortness of the time allowed me for preparation, and that, too, in the midst of my congressional duties.

When the news of the splendid feat performed by WASHINGTON, in the surprise and capture of the Hessians at Trenton, reached the head-quarters of the British army at New-York, it found CORNWALLIS just about to embark for England, in the comfortable assurance that the conquest of the Colonies was already virtually accomplished—a sad mistake for him, as the future was destined to prove. Gen. HOWE, the British commander, arrested his departure, and sent him with a considerable force into New-Jersey, to check and drive back the American army. Leaving in his rear a quantity of stores at Brunswick, and a number of troops at Princeton, CORNWALLIS went forward to Trenton, near which the American forces under WASHINGTON then were.

In consequence of harassments which he met on the way, he did not enter Trenton until about nightfall; and therefore determined to delay, till the following morning, his intended attack on WASHINGTON.

The latter, finding himself face to face with a force greatly superior to his own, and knowing that either to suffer a repulse, or voluntarily to retreat from the Jerseys, would at that time exert a very disastrous influence on the patriot cause, struck out one of those grand manœuvres with which he occasionally astonished his friends and overwhelmed his adversaries.

Leaving a few men to keep up fires and other camp operations during the night, thus deceiving the enemy, and then to follow after, he drew off the body of his forces in the dead of night, and made a hurried march to Princeton. Reaching the vicinity of that town early in the morning, he found the troops left there by CORNWALLIS in the act of setting out for Trenton. One or two regiments, under Col. MAWHOOD, already on the march, intercepted a division of the American force under Col. HUGH MERCER, whom WASHINGTON had sent on to enter Princeton by a route different from his own.

A collision ensued, and the troops under Col. MERCER were repulsed. A division of Pennsylvania militia, coming up to his relief, were also checked, and were in danger of being routed. At this juncture WASHINGTON himself dashed up on his white charger, and seeking by voice and example to rally the flying troops, and encourage the halting militia, rushed forward under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns. His soul was thoroughly fired with determined zeal. The contagion spread. The American troops, with their reinforcements, returned to the contest. WASHINGTON's position, between opposing fires, was one of great danger. A terrific discharge from the enemy's guns at one time enveloped him in a cloud of smoke. He was lost to the view of his own friends, and his affectionate aide-de-camp give him up in despair. The cloud was, however, not charged with ruin, but filled with mercy. He was presently seen to emerge unhurt. The greatest enthusiasm seized the American forces. The enemy in turn gave way, and as he saw them breaking into flight, WASHINGTON waved his hat in enthusiastic and exultant triumph.

At the moment already described, when he dashes forward towards the enemy's guns, and draws himself up in calm defiance, as though he would challenge his fate, and was indifferent to the result—it is as he appears at this moment that the artist seeks to present him in the statue before us. How firm his resolve! how his great soul is uplifted by a sense of his noble mission! Feeling himself an instrument of Heaven, to accomplish a nation's deliverance, he fears no harm. The messengers of death fly around him, but he heeds them not. His trust is in the shield of the Most High.

The quality most conspicuous in this incident, and the one most frequently accorded to WASHINGTON, is that of high unconquerable will. But that term very faintly describes his leading characteristic, here or elsewhere. In mere will there is no moral quality. It may be an instrument of evil, not less than an instrument of good; the attribute of the highwayman or pirate, as well as of the patriot. Even the fallen angel, in his lost and ruined estate, boasted still of—

"The unconquerable will
And study of revenge—immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield."

The resolve of GEORGE WASHINGTON, in the affair at Princeton and elsewhere, was thoroughly grounded on, and thoroughly imbued with, conscientious conviction of duty. Duty! duty was the great controling idea with him; and this was his distinguishing character. Few men ever had so strong a sense of duty; and perhaps none who, in the affairs of this world, had such an opportunity for its useful exercise. In every situation of difficulty or of danger it was a "light to his feet and a lamp to his path." So strong, so deep, so sublime was his sense of duty, that in its discharge he felt himself under special guidance and protection of an overruling destiny.

"I think I see clearly the finger of Providence in my past life," was a form of expression used by him; and again he said: "As the All-wise Disposer of events has hitherto watched over my steps, I trust," &c.

But I would that his belief in destiny should not be misunderstood. It had in it nothing weak or superstitious. It was not the wild dream of the visionary, who reads in every operation of nature some vaticination of duty or of fate; not the deep delusion of the enthusiast, who mistakes the morbid action of his own corporeal system for the manifestation of spiritual impulse; not, indeed, the madness of the fanatic, who feels the prompting of his own wicked passions, and calls it the voice of God; nor yet was it a belief in that blind, unreasoning fate, that, in the moral economy of the ancient Greek, spoke through Oracles, and pursued with Furies. His sense of duty was a robust, manly feeling, the verdict of a sound judgment, sustained by an active, healthy conscience. And in acting up to its dictates, he felt himself under the guidance and protection of the Great Arbiter of truth and justice.

This was the basis of his belief in destiny. Stayed by it as by a great anchor, his soul was calm, steadfast, immovable. He had not that vulgar firmness which boasts itself for a purpose and surrenders for a price. His was that firmness that repels temptation and makes one calmer as the storm grows louder. Let me present one or two illustrations. It will be remembered that when the great work was done, and the time approached for the army to be disbanded, they were greatly dissatisfied; they thought that Congress had treated them with injustice. With the assent and encouragement of WASHINGTON, it is scarcely a matter of doubt that they would have been ready to make him supreme ruler with the title of King. Think of CROMWELL in such a position! What would he have done? He would have seen in all these demonstrations the finger of Providence, and would have promptly expelled Congress, and assumed chief rule, all "for the glory of God, and the good of the nation." WASHINGTON, on the contrary, scorned the proffered bribe and successfully rebuked the sedition.

There is another incident in his life which, perhaps, equally exhibits his self-denial and controlling sense of duty. The year 1777 was drawing to a close, under circumstances very unfavorable to the American commander-in-chief. The operations were probably planned by him which led to the surrender of Gen. BURGOYNE, but GATES had reaped the credit of the achievement. Under his own immediate supervision it had been, on the whole an unlucky campaign. Brandywine, Germantown, and Fort Mifflin had been the scenes of disaster to his forces; and, to crown all, Philadelphia was in possession of the enemy. In the mean time a formidable cabal had been formed, in which GATES, CONWAY, MIFFLIN and LOVELL were the prime movers, whose object was to displace WASHINGTON from the chief command, and they were working not without some effect. Under these circumstances his friends thought it a matter of great importance to him to make a brilliant stroke. To drive the enemy out of Philadelphia and retake the city was evidently the achievement for the occasion. This WASHINGTON was satisfied he could accomplish. But, upon full consideration, he concluded that while success would reëstablish his own influence, the effort would be attended with so much loss of life as to do real injury to the patriot cause. He therefore resisted all persuasion, and yielded his own interests for the good of the country. What NAPOLEON, or even WELLINGTON would have done, under similar circumstances, none can doubt. WASHINGTON alone could thus prefer duty to fame and power.

With so controlling a sense of duty, it may well be conceded that success could not greatly elevate nor reverse cast him down. In the one case he felt that he had merely been an instrument in the advancement of a good work; in the other, he relied that He who is stronger than armies and more powerful than the winds and waves of adverse fortune, would, in His own good time, take care of His own cause. He was, therefore, prone "to hope against hope." It was his maxim "*never to despair.*" He accustomed himself to look out from the present ill to the future good. Confidence in final triumph was almost always present with him, a calm and sedate, but sustaining impulse. In his long and hurried marches through unbroken forests, with the yells of the savages ringing in his ears; in his rude entrenchments at Round Meadows, surrounded by a much superior force of French and Indians, and far away from home and succor; at BRADDOCK's defeat, when carnage strewed the field, and when his horse had been twice shot from under him, and the balls from the enemy's guns had four times pierced his garments; on that gloomy Christmas night, while struggling across the Delaware amid the floating ice, or while marching against the snowdrifts on towards Trenton; at this very battle of Princeton, while under the guns of the enemy, and enveloped in the smoke of their fire; in his cheerless Winter quarters at Valley Forge, his men perishing with cold and hunger, his secret enemies plotting his own overthrow, and the country discouraged at the saddening prospect; on that final field of Yorktown, where the issue of the war and the fate of the country hung suspended on a single fight; whatever his situation or his circumstances, his calm, undaunted eye looked away to the future, and modestly hoped that it saw in its bosom ultimate, and complete, and grand and transcendent triumph.

This same strong sense of duty gave him a great control over his feelings and his passions. Intellectually, perhaps, his nature might have been less averse to control than that of many other men; for as he was destitute of that brilliancy which dazzles and captivates, so he was free from that teeming, restless fecundity of genius, which will not be quiet, and cannot be restrained.

But his emotional nature, though very strong, was also subjected to control. The world is accustomed to look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon an impulsive and ardent temperament. With many impulse is honesty, and self control is selfish calculation. But such ethical and selfish rules were all at fault in regard to WASHINGTON. He was naturally a man of high passions, but he sought, very successfully, to govern them. He was impulsive, but his impulses were curbed. What, with another, might have been selfish calculation, was, with him, earnest thought for the good of his country; and that which the world thought unfeeling sternness was firm devotion to duty. Like one of those heavenly visitors that occasionally appear for a short time in the sky, and then disappear, perhaps forever, whose distance and orbit astronomers are unable to ascertain, his qualities were so rare and his virtues so uncommon that they were not understood and appreciated by the world at large. His peculiar skill in Indian warfare brought upon him the reproach of a British general, who gave his life as a forfeit for his error. His well-timed delays and masterly inactivity caused him to be called, reproachfully, the *American Fabius*, by men whose ceaseless plotting and active intrigues ultimately brought them to ruin.

In the war of the Revolution, we had peculiar difficulties to encounter. We had a sparse population scattered over a wide extent of territory, and having no unity of feeling even in relation to the Revolution itself, which was brought on, more for the violation of abstract right than for any felt oppression. There were, therefore, among our people many loyalists, and a very large number of anti-revolutionists. Money and forces were both scarce, and there was no common Government to collect the one or enlist the other, but all was dependent on the action of the individual States, who, though contending against a common enemy, had yet a great feeling of individuality and jealousy among themselves. Some of them were often remiss in duty. Among the officers, coming as they did from different States, there was much rivalry and bad feeling. Here, then, was discord among the people; jealousy between the States; rivalry among the officers; a want of men and money to carry on the war, and no executive head to direct and control operations. To overcome these difficulties, peculiar qualities in the commander-in-chief were requisite. A clear, sound judgment and a firm will; an ability to undergo hardships, and sympathy with the sufferings of others; economy in the use of means, and skill in preserving as well as in managing men; these were among the requisites, but above all, there was needed a strong sense of duty to command confidence, and great patience and faith to enable him to sustain reverses, bear up under gloomy prospects, and serenely bide the time for an effective blow.

These were the very qualities which WASHINGTON had in so eminent a degree. A more brilliant man would have hazarded more, and that we could not afford. A less disinterested man would have lost the confidence of the army and of the nation, and one of weaker faith would himself have given up the contest in despair. CÆSAR gained more brilliant victories, but he commanded well-drilled Roman legions. NAPOLEON fought more splendid battles, but his conscriptions of men and levies of money were almost boundless. With raw recruits, badly clothed, badly fed, badly paid, and often changing; with insubordinate officers plotting his overthrow, and Congress giving, very often, but feeble aid; amid desolated fields, and exposed to the rigors of the climate; under such circumstances it required a Washington to achieve the glorious result of the American Revolution.

But the crowning act of glory, in this connection, remained to be done. With a laurel-crowned and confiding army at his back, with the praises of a grateful nation ringing in his ear, when the existing form of government had already provoked discontent, when ambition might well have fired his heart and glory beckoned him on to those higher reaches of power, which most men so much desire to attain, he nobly went forward and surrendered his commission into the hands of Congress. Nations looked on in wonder; those who doubted the integrity of mankind, and felt sure that he aimed at the imperial purple, were struck dumb with astonishment. The star of his military renown pales, now, before the clearer and purer and brighter light of his moral heroism. The name of Annapolis is married to that of Bunker Hill, King's Mountain, and Yorktown, and the character of WASHINGTON has become consecrated forever in the heart of every true patriot. Few military heroes have the qualities requisite for true statesmanship; but the fame which he acquired in the field, and the character and qualities he thus developed, enabled him, better than all others, to inaugurate our experiment of civil government.

If doubts were entertained about the new Constitution, it was something in its favor that he had been President of the Convention which framed it, and that he gave it his assent. If men were jealous of the power vested in the new central Executive head, it aided to reconcile them when they reflected that the power thus given was in the hands of one of so much moderation and true patriotism. If a spirit of lawlessness at any one time broke forth, it was already half subdued when rebuked by one who had triumphed often, but never more signally than when he triumphed over himself.

When a sectional spirit began to break forth, (and it sometimes did, even at that early day,) it saw at the head of affairs one who had made every section of the Union the witness of his trials, his exertions, and his dangers, and who was known not only as the first of Virginia citizens, but also as the first of American patriots.

Whatever wisdom could devise, or firmness execute, or clemency soften, or self devotion suffer, all this, it was known, might confidently be expected of him.

As the military career of WASHINGTON had its trials, its hardships, and its mental disquietudes, so his administration of the Executive office was not unattended with many anxieties and difficulties. In putting the new machinery into motion, there was at once a question about ceremonials. The hatred to aristocracy was so great, that it looked with suspicion even upon those simple forms which are almost inseparable from political and even social organization. The Indians on our frontier created disturbances which it was necessary to quell; and an insurrectionary movement in one of the States, growing out of our excise laws, though quickly suppressed, gave real trouble. Then, too, an unhappy difference which early arose among the constitutional advisers of the President, in relation to the finance and currency questions, continued during many years of his Administration. And ultimately the relative relations of our country towards England and France created great bitterness of party feeling, in which the Administration was involved, and which the honored, head of that Administration did not entirely escape.

Throughout all, however, WASHINGTON, by his great weight of character, his sound, clear judgment, and his manifest disinterestedness, managed to retain the confidence and regard of the country. In all, he manifested the same devotion to duty, and the same modest reliance on an overruling Providence, which he so much displayed in his military career. Here, again, as soon as his sense of public duty would allow he withdrew from public position.

Had WASHINGTON never lived, what would have been the result of our revolutionary struggle? Had he died immediately after the close of the war, what would have been the fate of our governmental experiment? These are speculations which it will never be allowed us in this life to solve. As in the one case, we cannot say that the struggle would not ultimately have ended triumphantly, so, in the other, we do not know that our present form of government would not have been successfully established. For myself, I doubt the latter proposition as much as the former. Under another man, as first President, the fury of party strife would have been far greater, and sectional discord much stronger. Insurrectionary movements would have been more numerous and difficult of suppression, and foreign jealousy more bold and effective.

Though the ship of State may have ultimately made the port, it is certain that she would have encountered more adverse currents and been tossed upon more tempestuous seas. The political tempest which was passing over the country at the time of his death gives some faint idea of what might have been expected, without him, in the earlier and more unsettled state of our institutions. The immortal legacy which, in his "Farewell Address," he gave to the country on his final retirement, has already exhausted eulogy. The patriot heart has often kindled over it in the past, and will do so forever in the future. It will go down to the remotest posterity which shall inhabit this land of liberty, as an inestimable compend of whatever is true in wisdom, holy in patriotism, and far-seeing in statesmanship. Would that its doctrines were not only infused into every mind, but engraved upon every heart! Would that its lesson of "equal laws," involving equal burdens and equal benefits, equal duties and equal protection, and of strict regard for constitutional limitation in all cases, was made the basis of all our political action. Then, indeed, would party feuds and sectional animosities be allayed. A spirit of mutual respect and fraternal concord would fill the land with the fruits of peace, prosperity and happiness. With all our fertile soil, salubrious climate, skillful industry, and enriching trade, this only is needed to usher in, amid shouts of triumph and songs of rejoicing, the political millennium of our land.

Now, though withdrawn from public position, his controlling sense of duty made WASHINGTON still anxious for his country, and ready to render any service which might appear incumbent on him. So when it seemed that a war with France was inevitable, old man as he was, ensnarled as he was in the hearts of his countrymen, with nothing more of fame to attain, and nothing more of glory to covet, from a pure sense of duty, he agreed to take charge of the armies of the nation, and to imperil life, reputation, everything, for his country's good. The occasion for his services did not arise, but the certainty that it would not was scarcely manifest when death came to summon him to the "mansions of eternal rest."

It is allowed to few men to carry on a revolution, and to see it successfully terminated in the independence of a nation. Fewer still, perhaps, are permitted to inaugurate a new Government, and witness its firm establishment in the freedom of a people. WASHINGTON had the singular good fortune to do both, and to die at last at home and in the bosom of his family.

Hero! Patriot! Sage! If there be one title more pure, more lofty, more noble than all others, by that title I would name him. To whom shall we liken him, or with whom shall he be compared? There is the long list of military heroes, in ancient and modern times. Let them pass in solemn procession across the stage, each bearing the light of his past life, like the solemn procession of torch-bearers in the sacred mysteries of Eleusis. Gaze on them as they pass. Great, illustrious, resplendent! There are ALEXANDER and HANNIBAL, SCYLLA and CÆSAR, CHARLEMAGNE and MARLBOROUGH, BONAPARTE and WELLINGTON. Which one of them all that has not a record marked by some weakness, or marred by some crime? Love of glory, lust of dominion, or greed of gain, is written by the pen of history upon the escutcheon of all.

Think, then, of the eminent statesmen whose talents have illustrated and qualities ennobled their age and country. I will not attempt to name them; but who is there among them all, who, having the wisdom always to perceive, had, at the same time, the sense of duty to carry out the best interests of the country. Consider, if you please, how RICHELIEU lived and how WOLSEY died; and tell me, then, if these were such as WASHINGTON. I will not equal him with the Scripture patriarchs. It would be wrong so to do. What of mere mortality could equal the firmness of Moses as he came down from Sinai, his face all glowing from the presence of his God? What could equal the faith of Abraham, as he tracked his lonely pilgrimage through the plains of Shinar, seeking a land that he knew not of? These pictures have a far-off, haze-enveloped, oriental background. They are drawn with the pencil of inspiration, and colored with the hues of Heaven. I could not say that they correctly represent WASHINGTON in any phase of his character. But I will say that, in duty and in faith, he approached them more nearly than any other heroes statesman of whom I have any knowledge. I would not deal in any exaggeration, but I desire to be just.

WASHINGTON may have had ambition, but it was not of that stamp that made the angels fall. He loved popularity, but not to gratify a vulgar vanity. His ambition was for his country's good. He took office to achieve a great end. When that was accomplished, he withdrew gladly to that retirement which was ever grateful to his heart, and which, in all circumstances and conditions in which he might be placed, always stretched out before him in the future, as the calm and peaceful haven of his hopes. Had he been less a good man, he would not thus have desired retirement, for none but a good man could so love the calm delights of privacy and the pure joys of the domestic circle and the family fireside. Had he been not so much a great one, he would never have left his home.

Strange decree of fate! that in this Western world, but recently known to civilization, and only partially reclaimed from the savages; over which the dull oblivion of unnumbered centuries had not yet ceased to brood; without literature, without polite arts

COUNT CAVOUR.

Sketch of his Life and Public Career.

As the programme prepared at Villafranca appeared for the moment to be inconsistent with the policy and known opinions of CAVOUR, he yielded to the political necessity of the hour, and resigned his place as Prime Minister to the King of Sardinia. Now, when the purposes of the Emperor NAPOLEON begin to be more correctly understood, and are seen to be substantially in agreement with the policy of the Sardinian Ministry before the war, nothing is more natural than the return of Count CAVOUR to his appropriate and important position. The regeneration of Italy had, in a good degree, its beginning with him, and has made progress chiefly through the counsel and influence of this great statesman. His return to power, therefore, gives great satisfaction to all friends of Italian independence.

Count CAMILLE DE CAVOUR was born at Turin the 14th of July, 1809. With good natural abilities, and a thorough education, he early gave himself to the study of political economy. All professions being open to him by reason of his social position, he preferred to devote himself for a time to general study and observation, and, after some years passed in service as an officer of engineers, he gave up his commission.

He then took up his residence alternately in France and England, endeavoring to enter into the spirit of the two societies so widely different, examining the working of their political institutions, and thinking always of his own country, till then so far behind them in so many respects. He applied to Italy his knowledge as soon as acquired; and the remarkable articles which he published on the great question of Italian railways, are still well remembered in Paris.

Returning to Piedmont, where he associated himself with BALBO, ALFIERI, D'AZEGLIO, a constellation of eminent men who commenced the movement of the national revival, Count CAVOUR established in 1847 a journal called *The Resurrection*, (*Il Risorgimento*,) in which the principles of that beautiful book of BALBO—"*The Hopes of Italy*"—were developed and popularized with a power and logic altogether new and attractive. Italian independence, internal reforms, the union of Italian Princes against foreigners, and the federation of the different States, were the subjects discussed in this journal, which had a most powerful influence on the opening of the campaign against Austria in March, 1848.

Through this journal the sentiments of Count CAVOUR, on various subjects, were elucidated and spread abroad; by which he soon acquired not only a distinguished reputation, but an extended influence over his countrymen. It was then that the revolution broke out in all Italy except Sardinia.

Unhappily for Italy, that revolution was not the liberation which the statesmen of *The Resurrection* wished and waited for; and the sad consequences of a resort to arms without proper consideration, and without union among themselves, was soon felt in all the Italian States. Multitudes of refugees, flying from German tyranny, finding a home as strangers among the advocates of the most ultra sentiments in politics, and of those embued even with opinions of absolute radicalism, capable of doing anything but good, came like a scourge on all the liberated provinces. It is but too well known that what they succeeded in doing at Milan, in Tuscany, and at Rome, was more disastrous to the interests of Italy than twenty defeats in battle. Count CAVOUR attacked them with great severity; and was recompensed for it by a most profound hatred, which even in Piedmont succeeded in stigmatizing him as anti-national, and depriving him of much of that popularity acquired by his former conduct and writings. At the election of Chamber of Deputies in January, 1849, his party abandoned him; and it was only after the disasters of the battle of Novara that the wisdom of his predictions and of his opinions was clearly manifest, and he took his seat again to hold it with increasing power to the end of the late war.

He immediately devoted himself to the interests of the people, securing for them the highest practicable liberty, soothing the wounds of two unhappy wars, and reorganizing Piedmont for the great conflict which would sooner or later determine the destinies of Italy. The reforms which had been decreed were yet to be accomplished, the constitutional order was yet to become a practical reality. The people till then had been united against the national enemy; the necessities of war had controlled all affairs; but now parties were forming, old privileges and abuses were claimed and defended, and it was quite evident that a conflict of interests and passions was at hand, in which the Italian question would be singularly compromised, if not lost sight of altogether.

Count CAVOUR took an active and leading part in the first serious labors of the Parliament. To the great surprise of the ultra liberal party, not less than the violent indignation of his conservative friends, he gave his influence and his eloquence to the accomplishment of just reforms, of wisely progressive ideas, particularly on the subject of Ecclesiastical privileges. He soon acquired such an influence in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government sought his aid, and appropriated to itself his fame. It was in the secondary position of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce that he first entered into the counsels of the King, in August, 1850.

It was then that Count CAVOUR, having added to the functions of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce that of Minister of Finance, entered on an earnest discussion of the principles of free trade, the triumph of which, owing to warm and persistent adversaries, is not yet realized. At the same time he undertook to restore order and regularity in the finances of the State, which, by the reverses of the wars of Italy, had become the cause of great embarrassment. In this respect he was more successful, and if the succession of disasters was not wholly effaced before the war of 1859, still it cannot be denied that CAVOUR succeeded wonderfully in advancing his country in the ways of civilization—the network of railways of which he has been the most active promoter, is evidence of it—and that he also found the means of making progress in a condition of things which the most skillful financiers had declared desperate.

In 1852 he withdrew from the Cabinet of the King, leaving the affairs of Government to his colleagues, Counts AZEGLIO and FORESTA, and went to England, where he remained some months. In November of the same year, Count D'AZEGLIO was obliged, by the state of his health, to withdraw from the Presidency of the Council, and the King, VICTOR EMANUEL, with that clear apprehension of his wants which is so characteristic of him, hastened to offer to Count CAVOUR the succession of M. D'AZEGLIO. He was the only statesman who was at the time adapted to the King and the wants of the country.

Count CAVOUR succeeded in withdrawing the minds of the people of Piedmont from thoughts of revolution, by giving them a taste of well-regulated liberty. He knew how to restrain opposing parties in the State, and to give a just position to the several leaders who contended for precedence. But he also knew very well that, left to its own strength and resources, the Sardinian kingdom could not effectually resist its implacable enemy, Austria. He therefore endeavored to secure allies whose intervention would some day render the parties more equal. The war in the East at length furnished the desired opportunity. A Sardinian contingent sealed between France and Piedmont a compact of indissoluble union. And, thanks to the skillful, far-seeing Minister of VICTOR EMANUEL, Europe read one day in the *Moniteur* these words, which were equivalent to a solemn engagement: "The army of Sardinia has taken its part in the perils of the conflict; she shall share the honor and the glory of the triumph. Associated in the war, the English, French and Sardinian Governments shall be united in the negotiations when peace shall be secured by their arms. Dangers, honors, advantages—all shall be divided."

While Count CAVOUR has enjoyed a high degree of popularity, and may be said to have controlled public opinion, he has always had some earnest opponents among the former privileged classes, and among those who were impatient of national action. He has maintained a position at equal distance from extreme parties; and this has been his glory. Before the late war, the Italian provinces expected deliverance only through him; they understood his plans and his actions; and he was to them the man promised for the salvation of their common country.

It is generally said that this eminent statesman has a great love of power; yet it is as generally conceded that he has ever used it for the good of his country. His political enemies even bear testimony to the beautiful character, the disinterestedness, and the nobleness of the private life of the great leader in the Councils of VICTOR EMANUEL II.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Musical Hall Burned Down—The Chinese New-Year—Success of the United States Steamer Saginaw—Judge McAllister Refuses to Dissolve the Injunction in the New-Almaden Mine Case—No Union of the Democracy—Ocean Mails—The Ivich—Last from the Northerner—Instructive Statistics, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, Jan. 23, 1860.

If the San Francisco Fire Department were not worthy of the high praises awarded it, and if there had been a Summer wind blowing last night, your correspondent would have been homeless this morning. A fire broke out about 3 o'clock this morning, on Montgomery-street, and instantly several dry wooden buildings, were in a blaze. The very popular lecture-room, Musical Hall, which has been occupied almost every night this Winter, caught, and in a few minutes its roof had tumbled to the floor. At this time the fire was hemmed in on three sides by wooden buildings in the most beautiful state of preparation for kindling, but the flood of water that poured in from the engines stayed the ravages—not, however, until some $25,000 damage had been done. An incendiary started it.

The Chinese New-Year opened yesterday, and bravely the pig-tails celebrated it, after their odd style. Fire crackers are snapping and cracking on every side, and there is a Fourth of July odor in the air. Yesterday afternoon, it being the Christian Sabbath, some complaint was made of the noise. The moment the Police communicated to Chinadom the fact that the explosions were offensive, there was a sudden silence—not another cracker was heard till past midnight, when they recommenced with increased vigor. The Pagan churches are now thrown open to the public. In the "Lee Yup Asylum" inclosure, is their principal church. It is internally a magnificent affair, costly with deep carvings, gorgeous with gilding, fragrant with burning incense, and illuminated with lanterns and wax tapers. Joss, the brick-red god, sits in the rear; before him tea smokes in dainty little cups; rice, roast-joints and baked meats abound. A band of Chinese musicians occupy the side seats, making fine martial music, with bells, drums and gongs all of brass. Yankees do not hesitate to march up to the presence of Joss himself, and inspect the quality of his garments. The worshippers seem pleased to receive visitors, and never scowl, though they come in smoking cigars, and are considerably more impertinent than polite in their investigations. I was almost over-persuaded to use the chopsticks, and for my delectation, got a ravishing taste of what seemed to be plug-tobacco done up in ginger-syrup. The holidays are kept up for several days, and visiting, exchanging cards and presents, hospitality and unbounded good humor, are the order of the week.

Our California-built United States steamship *Saginaw* has been out to sea on a four days' trial trip, tasted some rough weather, and came in again in as good condition as she started,—now give us a chance to construct a first-class war steamer. We are sufficiently self-confident to fancy we can make one that will do us credit and Uncle Sam good service.

Judge MCALLISTER, of the United States Circuit Court, has driven the town and the State into mourning by his decision in the New-Almaden Quicksilver Mine case, refusing to dissolve the injunction. This issue of a case which has been before the Court for months, and wherein the testimony taken can only be measured by the bushel, was unexpected. The miners of gold want the quicksilver; and the stopping of work at New-Almaden has greatly increased the price. Without much reference to the merits of the case as to the title to the mine, all California wanted the work recommenced on it; and the joint resolution introduced into our Assembly, asking our Congressional delegation to strive to procure a dissolution of the injunction, is likely to meet with immense popular favor.

The result of the deliberations of the Democratic State Committees is unmistakable:—the Anti-Lecomptonites reiterated their attachment to the Cincinnati Platform, their protestations against the heresies of BUCHANAN; their enmity to the Administration, and their belief that it is inexpedient for them to appoint delegates to Charleston. The Republican State Committee met in this city on Saturday, and fixed the 22d of February as the day for the State Convention. They passed some very eulogistic resolutions touching Col. BAKER, who goes up to Oregon soon, and may be heard from at Washington at an early day representing that region, so famous for its fine apples.

Our Senator PEACHY is moving resolutions in the State Legislature, instructing our delegates in Congress to strive for the restoration of the ocean mails to the old mail line. The Senate has already adopted them.

The gentlemen who went to assure the General Government that once on a time the Vigilance Committee was hanging the rogues in San Francisco faster than the law could interpose to save them, are trying again, as usual, to get a bill through paying their expenses—to wit, $3,000. It is not probable that the Legislature will gratify them.

The Austrian brig *Ivich*, which has been boxing about the coast for months, in trouble with scurvy, and at one time it was thought with mutiny, has arrived here at last. She left Rio Janeiro on the 2d of April. She has figured in your Mexican and Panama correspondence a good deal. Never had unlucky brig a more unlucky voyage. The Mexican Consul has laid claim for salvage on her cargo for services rendered by Mexican citizens at San Blas and Mazatlan.

By the steamer *Columbia*, which arrived yesterday from the North, we have a few more particulars of what followed the wreck of the steamer *Northerner*, near the entrance of Humboldt Bay. Only lumber enough could be had to make coffins for Miss GREGG, the lady passenger from Iowa, and Mr. NATIVE, the first assistant engineer. The other dead bodies were shrouded in fine sheeting, wrapped in blankets and buried side by side in a common grave. Capt. DALL and the surviving officers of the *Northerner* returned by the *Columbia* to San Francisco. The wrecked vessel's passengers sign a card expressing their conviction that whatever could have been done for their safety and comfort, was done by Capt. DALL and his men.

The Washington Territorial Legislature has passed unanimously joint resolutions glorifying Gen. HARNEY, and protesting against any change by which the military department of Oregon shall be merged into any other department.

Mount Baker has been flashing and thundering again. The erruption, which occurred on the evening of Dec. 3, startled people 104 miles off at Port Townsend. The top of the volcano seemed to emit flashes as if of a great gunpowder explosion, and the report, at that distance, sounded like that of heavy cannon.

Prof. ANDERSON, the wizard, concludes his public performances with a card of great length and abundant wind. His four weeks here have produced for him, and the theatre where he has held forth, $31,895. The number of persons attending his performances he counts up 46,640. If no one went twice to see him, half the population of San Francisco must have graced his *soirées*. He leaves now for the interior, and then revisits New-York.

Now, will you make room for a few statistics?

During 1859, there have been erected in this City 71 brick buildings at a cost of $1,042,400. Among them is a woolen factory, which employs seventy operatives, mostly females, and in which there is invested a capital of $95,000. Of frame houses we have put up 145, at a cost of $500,000. Many of these are to rent—the average price of a house, 20x23 feet, two stories high, with a hall and two rooms on the first floor, and four rooms and closets on the second floor, is $2,200, and it readily rents for $50 a month. Cottages costing $1,300, rent for $25 to $45, according to location.

It is computed that there are, 300,000 head of sheep now in the State. The largest flock is that of FLINT, BIXBY & Co, at San Juan, in Monterey County, numbering 20,000. Among them is a famous French Merino buck, whose fleece of the growth of fourteen months weighed, after washing, forty-two pounds.

The Assessors' returns from the various Counties of the State, though not quite complete, are sufficiently so to enable us to estimate the wheat and barley crops of the past year. The average yield of wheat in 1859 was 19½ bushels to the acre, against an average of nearly 20 bushels to the acre in 1858. The total acres sown to wheat for 1859 was 231,795, and barley, 164,186. In 1858 there were 136,027 acres in wheat and 176,340 in barley.

There arrived at this port during 1859, 28,183 passengers, of which 26,907 were from Panama, and 3,182 from China. During the same twelve months, there left our port a total of 24,781, of which 19,039 were for Panama and the East, and 2,711 for China. The gain of population to the State through San Francisco was 13,402.

There arrived here during 1859, in all, 1,713 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 598,631 tons. Of these vessels 1,363 were American vessels from domestic ports, 198 from foreign ports, 11 ships on whaling voyages, and 141 foreign vessels from foreign ports.

Births, Marriages and Deaths in California.

BIRTHS.

At Taylorsville, Placer County, Jan. 10, the wife of John C Peterman, of a son.
In Sutter County, Jan. 15, the wife of H. Churchill, of a son.
In Fairfield, Jan. 8, the wife of Byron Nickerson, of a daughter.
In Suisin, Jan. 11, the wife of John Farrel, of a daugh'er.
In Fairfield, Jan. 12, the wife of William Ewing, of a daughter.
In Eureka, Jan. 5, the wife of Walter Van Dyke, of a daughter.
In Eureka, Jan. 6, the wife of Thomas Walsh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

In San Francisco, Jan. 19, by Rev. E. S. Lacey, Wm. A. Housel to Elizabeth M. Roberts, of Sturgis, Mich.
In Sacramento, Jan. 18, John Bellmer to Maria Grady.
In Nevada, Jan. 17, Jos. F. Cox to Emma L. Sweeney.
At Orleans Flat, Nevada county, Jan. 3, Geo. Head to Mary E. Miller.
At Woolsey's Flat, Nevada county, Jan. 12, David Warwick to Delia Liddy.
At El Dorado, Jan. 16, J. H. Nash to Mary A. Weatherwex.
At El Dorado, Jan. 16, A. A. Van Voorhies to Hattie Wadsworth.
At El Dorado, Jan. 16, Richard Kiene to Elizabeth Mosser.
At Reservoir Hill, Placer county, Jan. 18, Francis H. Plumado to Eliza J. Oldfield.
In Stockton, Jan. 17, George A. Hanson to Maria Beecherer.
At Genoa, Carson Valley, Jan. 7, Alfred James to Julia Hennessey.
In Auburn, Jan. 18, by Rev. Dr. Peck, of San Francisco, Rev. J. D. Blain, of Sacramento, to Miss Caroline M. Tuttle.
In Eureka, Jan. 1, Prior Davis to Mary Creighton.
In Colusa, Jan. 10, John Wolfskill, of Putah, to Susan Cooper, of Colusa.

DEATHS.

In Sacramento, Jan. 19, Sarah, wife of Timothy Hunt, aged 47 years.
In Sacramento, Jan. 18, J. P. Rittz.
At San Juan, Monterey County, Jan. 13, — Skidmore, formerly of St. Louis, Mo.
In Eureka, Jan. 5, Lizzie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bull.
On Eel River, Humboldt County, Owen McDonald, of Bear River.

The San Juan Controversy.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by both Houses of the Legislature of Washington Territory:

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that attempts are making, or will be made, to merge the Military Department of Oregon into the Department of the Pacific, and in case this is not effected, to cause Brigadier Gen. WM S. HARNEY to be removed from command; and

Whereas, We believe that said Department was established for good and sufficient reasons, which reasons still exist in as full force as when said Department was established; the interior of our Territory being still occupied by numerous tribes of Indians, only restrained from hostilities by the presence of large bodies of troops, and our frontier being still liable to murderous incursions of powerful and savage hordes of Indians living on a foreign soil; and

Whereas, Experience has shown that, in order that these troops may act promptly and efficiently for the protection of our Territory, it is necessary that the head-quarters of the Department should be of convenient access, which would not be the case were it removed to the State of California; and

Whereas, Gen. HARNEY, in his official acts, while in command of this Military Department—by protecting us from Indians, domestic and foreign; securing and maintaining peace, by revoking those unlawful military orders under which an attempt was made to exclude our citizens from portions of our Territory, which, under the laws were open to settlement; opening communications between different portions of the Territory; protecting emigration by placing troops on the Island of San Juan, an island which is as unquestionably American soil as any other portion of our Territory; for the protection of American settlers against foreign Indians, and against attempted acts of foreign jurisdiction—has deserved and secured the entire confidence of the people of this Territory. Therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, earnestly and respectfully protest against any change by which the Military Department of Oregon shall be merged into any other department, and against its head-quarters being removed.

Resolved, 2. That we respectfully and earnestly solicit the President of the United States to continue the present able, experienced and prudent officer (Brig.-Gen. HARNEY) in command of said Military Department.

Resolved, 3. That we firmly believe Gen. HARNEY has acted in a prudent and proper manner in placing a military force on the Island of San Juan, for the protection of American citizens from foreign savages and wanton aggressions of foreign officials:

First—Because the Island is *clearly* ours under a fair construction of the treaty.

Second—Because said island is within the Military Department of Oregon; it having been, by an act passed in 1854, at the first session of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, made a part of the organized county of Whatcom, which act was duly submitted to the Congress of the United States, as by the organic act is required, and has not to this day been disapproved, and is still the law of the land; and

Third—Because, at the time, the circumstances of the case required that a military force should be placed there.

Resolved, 4. That Gen. HARNEY having rightfully placed a military force upon said island, would have been recreant to his trust had he failed to support it with all the power at his command, when it was threatened with an attack by a foreign nation.

Resolved, 5. That having the fullest confidence in our title to the island, our right should be maintained at all hazard.

Resolved, 6. That we most respectfully ask the proper authorities to revoke the odious military order placing San Juan Island (a portion of Whatcom County) under military rule.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence that the President of the United States will act justly and firmly in the premises, and that American rights will be fully vindicated by him.

Resolved, 8. That copies of these resolutions, duly signed and certified, be sent to our Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to the President of the United States. And also to Gen. W. S. HARNEY.

Lieut. Mullan's Wagon Road Expedition.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE PARTY.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

CAMP AT THE EASTERN BASE OF THE BITTER ROOT MOUNTAINS, W. T., Monday, Oct. 17, 1859.

Lieut. MULLAN left Walla-Walla June 23d, at the head of the most complete and efficient party that ever entered the field. Much information of a topographical and useful character has been obtained by the corps of engineers and explorers, touching the country between Walla-Walla and the Coeur d'Alene Mountains. After three weeks' hard work in felling trees—pine, cedar, spruce, fir and hemlock—and grading, &c., the advance corps made the road over the Coeur d'Alene or Bitter Root "divide," on the 13th of October. Lieut. MULLAN has returned to the main camp, thirty-one miles in our rear. Orders have been issued for all hands, men and wagons, to leave the main camp to-day, and this day week, at least, will find the whole party safely across the mountains. The artillery escort has done good service, protecting and guarding the trains. The officers in command are Lieuts. WHITE, LYON and HOWARD. The road is opened for about 270 miles—an excellent, facile, practicable route all the way. We will now push ahead with all possible speed to the Bitter Root Valley. Here the party will pass the Winter, leaving for Benton early in the ensuing Spring.

The news of the successful arrival at Fort Benton of the steamer *Chippewa*, belonging to those enterprising gentlemen of St. Louis, the Messrs. CHOUTEAU, reached us by express in the month of August, and served to give every man fresh courage to bring to a successful issue the labors of the Expedition. This fact, too, has invested this work with additional interest, for it needs only that the road should be carried to Benton to make perfect the entire chain of communication from St. Louis to the valley of Walla Walla, and other points upon the Pacific coast. You can assure the good people, then, of Missouri that not the least doubt exists relative to the opening of the line.

The various Indian tribes through whose section we have passed and are passing, remain quiet, watching our proceedings with concern and interest. The Coeur d'Alenes, particularly, at first opposed our progress, but having explained to them the nature of our mission, we were suffered to go ahead. In fact, the sound whipping they received by the gallant Col. WRIGHT, in the Summer of 1858, will long be remembered by all the tribes, and be handed down to their posterity for successive generations, to warn them of the retribution which awaits close upon their transgressions.

The weather is cold and disagreeable. There is already snow. We are still living in tents, and endeavoring to be satisfied with our substantial fare.

THE REVENUES OF MISSISSIPPI.—The late Legislature of Mississippi raised the taxes to 75 cents on each negro, instead of 40, as heretofore; and to 20 cents on each $100 of land, instead of 16 cents—thus nearly doubling the tax on slaves, and increasing that on lands 25 per cent. As there are about 400,000 slaves in the State, it will increase the taxes on that property alone about $150,000, and on lands about $60,000 per year; so that, after this year, the gross revenue will be about $210,000 more than it has been past years from these two items.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Great Rush for Divorces—Facility with which they are Granted—The Case of Geo. W. Brown—Slavery and Personal Liberty Bills—A Horse Thief Hung.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1860.

The great questions of State policy which concern the entire people of this Territory seem to give place in our Legislature to the all-absorbing subject of granting divorces. To remove the hymenial yoke from all who may signify a desire for such action within the Territory, is not the thing. The whole Union comes within the scope of their legislative duties, and from the practice thus far, I am warranted in saying that any designing party may emigrate here, *just at the time of the session*, leaving behind them an unsuspecting yoke-mate in the States, and offer a bill to our Legislature for a divorce, and it will be granted without even a formal petition and the common roll of evidence. When these bills come before them at the rate of five or six a day, some are known to vote for them for the very moral reason that they "want to get rid of them," and they say that to grant the bill is the quickest mode of clearing the calendar.

A bill was granted to-day to a citizen of Missouri, who has a wife residing there, of whose history nothing is known, except the statements of the man who desires to be divorced. Yesterday, another was granted to a citizen of Indiana. One is pending for a gentleman in this city who has been married several months to a second wife, while the former contract is not annulled. Still others are pending for men who have a new wife all ready to be led to the altar, when, at the same time, they have wives still living in the States.

How much these affianced parties will gain by these proceedings is a question for the courts, and not for me. Still it is very reasonable to conclude that there is not a shadow of legality in these farcical divorces of parties who are not citizens, and without a particle of testimony for the defence in any case.

The moral standard of Kansas society is not to be judged solely by these proceedings. For it is plain to be seen that scores have emigrated to Kansas chiefly to escape a legal investigation of their marital relations in the proper courts, as it is always *presumed* that new legislative bodies in the Territories are very lax in reference to that subject.

This chapter will not be full without a reference to the divorce recently granted to the wife of GEORGE W. BROWN, editor of the late *Herald of Freedom*. It is notorious among us that, for a year or more, his conduct has been such as to lead Mrs. BROWN to distrust his fidelity, and at times the most positive evidence was furnished her that he had a paramour, in the name of an office clerk, that he kept constantly with him, and with whom a familiarity was soon visible, that could leave no grounds to doubt that he practiced all he preached on his idol subject of Free-Loveism. Mrs. BROWN was so thoroughly convinced of this, (but no more so than every citizen of the place,) that she at length resolved to obtain such evidence as would criminate him before courts of justice, and for this purpose she sought an opportunity to secure certain letters written by BROWN to his mistress, as well as others by her to BROWN, that fully confirm all that the most incredulous had ever questioned. As soon as she had possession of these letters, she resolved on a final separation, and proposed to him a fair division of the property. If she could have this, she would not expose him by disclosing the evidence she had in courts or other places; but he refused, and offered her a few hundred dollars of old furniture and other property of little use to her.

When he started East last Fall, she renewed her request to him, and told him she should file her petition in the Court if he did not comply with her wishes in this respect. He was obstinate in his refusal, and she finally told him *to the courts she must go*. Soon after he left she took counsel, and did file her petition. A few weeks after BROWN returned in a rage, complaining that all the papers of the country had copied her abuse of him. He again met her, and finally promised that if she would take the case out of Court and carry it into the Legislature, where she could get a bill without any public exposure of him, he would make such a division of the property as would satisfy her. To this she consented, as woman will ever *forgive* an enemy, even after the most extreme abuse. Consequently she applied to the Legislature, and the bill went through with only one negative vote, and the Governor immediately signed it. Some of the Democrats were unwilling to vote for the bill, or pretended to be, until *the evidence* had been heard. To gratify them, a secret session was held, with closed doors, and in that condition they began to read the letters, but before they were half completed the members themselves grew disgusted, and could not endure the remainders It was therefore suppressed, and the vote, so nearly unanimous, was immediately taken.

But that was not all. After the passage of the bill, BROWN refused to make such a division of the property as he had formerly agreed to. To exhibit his unparalleled meanness, it should be stated here, that he went to the room where Mrs. BROWN was, and tried to coerce her to *divide her teaspoons with him*, and he further *demanded both of the salt-spoons*. Upon her refusal to comply, he used the most violent and abusive language to her, and threatened to drive her from the house. As a consequence, she fears to remain alone, and invites some of her friends to remain with her every night. What will follow it is impossible to tell, as her divorce bill contained one condition—that this act should not be any obstacle to her securing her proper alimony in the Courts afterwards.

The bill prohibiting Slavery in Kansas has now been in the Governor's hands three days without his signature, and will therefore become a law without involving him in the unpleasant responsibility of a veto. Those who appreciate his position best, do not blame him particularly when it is known that his signature to the bill would cost him his position as Governor.

The Personal Liberty bill is yet in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, but will be reported favorably in a day or two. I see you say in the TIMES of the 10th inst.: "We have always condemned these Personal Liberty bills as frivolous and useless—neither calculated nor intended to secure personal liberty to any one, and as introduced solely for partisan purposes." Now, Kansas has *been educated* to that extent that personal liberty *can* be secured, and will be, to all classes within our limits, whether such a statute law exists or not, and as it is always better to act in accordance with a "*Be it enacted*" than otherwise, we shall always favor such bills in Kansas.

A young man named JOHN R. GUTHRIE, of Ossawatomie, was recently found by his neighbors hung upon a tree near his own farm, a short distance south of the town. The whole community are greatly excited, and attended his funeral in town with their muskets in hand. The facts are in short these. GUTHRIE had purchased a farm, giving notes and mortgages to his creditor. The times being hard, he was unable to pay the notes at maturity, and was greatly troubled in consequence. He strove in every way to earn the money, but failing in his efforts, it is supposed he stole a horse, while he was on the Little Osage River, in Bourbon County, attempting to secure a position as school teacher. He was followed into Allen County, where he was arrested with the horse. He was afterwards brought to Ossawatomie, but by some process was again at liberty. Our information of the affair is at present very imperfect, and we knew nothing further of the proceedings until he was found as above stated. There is much indignation felt by the citizens who knew him best, for he had formerly been regarded as an upright and honest young man. His age was 22, and he leaves no family. While horse thieves are in very low repute in the Territory, we must still regard this act as a most brutal outrage in the midst of laws and civilization.

RANDOLPH.

Naval Intelligence.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, Feb. 22, says:

It has not yet been ascertained the amount of repairs the sloop-of-war *Jamestown* will require, but as she was overhauled two years ago, and put in first-rate condition, it is not supposed that very extensive repairs will be necessary. The frigate *St. Lawrence* will be taken upon the dry dock in a week or two for recoppering. After that is done, she will be in a state of readiness to proceed to sea on very short notice. The mechanical and laboring forces of the yard have been reduced until they number only about three hundred in all. The *Powhatan* is expected to arrive early in the Spring, and to afford employment to a considerable number of mechanics and laborers in the repairs that will be necessary.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Seventh Regiment of New-York, Col. LEFFERTS, reached this city last evening, on the way to Washington, to take part in the inauguration, to-day, of MILLS' statue of WASHINGTON. The Regiment was invited by the Congressional Committee to be present, and got ready on very short notice. The men were equipped in the uniform coat and cap, with overcoat, gray pants, and cross-belts and fatigue cap; the officers also wore the fatigue coat. It was estimated that the Regiment, which is one of the largest and best disciplined in New-York, numbered from six to seven hundred men. The regiment arrived at Camden about half-past 9 o'clock, and were taken on board the ferry boat direct to Washington-street wharf, where they took the cars for Baltimore, leaving the dépôt at 11¼ o'clock.—*Philadelphia Ledger* 22d.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Address of the Friends of Hon. William L. Dayton, of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J, Dec. 9, 1859.

DEAR SIR: It is in the highest degree probable that the next Presidential election will turn, as did the last, on the votes of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. The question, How may the Democratic candidate be defeated? resolves itself, therefore, almost certainly into the question, How can he be defeated in both these States? Fortunately they are already, and have been for the last two years, opposed to the Administration, and by decided majorities. Those who now constitute this united Opposition divided and defeated themselves in 1856 by their mutual suspicions and distrust of each other's candidates. Relieved since that time of these causes or occasions of distrust and division, their real congruity if not identity of political principles has abundantly manifested itself, in the strong cohesive affinity which has caused them to coalesce in one united, powerful and successful opposition to the Federal Administration—to its intense sectionalism and neglect of national interests—to its policy of aggrandizing and extending Slavery by force and fraud—to its utter abandonment of and hostility to the interests of domestic industry, agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical—to the unprecedented rapacity with which it has lavished the public revenues upon its partisans, and, in short, to the radical and destructive violence with which it has rejected established constitutional principles, and abandoned the old pathways and landmarks of governmental policy.

Shall men thus united by common principles and purposes defeat their own objects; and although constituting the majority of the people, and entitled on that account to the control of the Government, shall they deprive themselves of it and continue the Government four years longer in the hands of the minority? In other words, shall they repeat in 1860 the disastrous error of 1856? Shall they turn their strength into weakness by the nomination of two or more candidates—each professing, perhaps, nearly the same principles—each opposing the same dangerous schemes and measures, but each distrusted by the supporters of the other, the one for fear that he may transcend and violate, the other for fear that he may fall short of the firm and full maintaining of those principles of Freedom, which, within their constitutional limitations, are the cherished principles of all? There is but one patriotic, but one wise, but one practical solution of the question, and that is by nominating as a candidate for the Presidency a statesman whose devotion to these constitutional principles, with all their constitutional limitations, has been tried and made conspicuous, is matter of public record, and is known of all men—a statesman who possesses the confidence, and will command the united support of all who oppose the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON fulfils these requirements. The issuing of this circular is but one of many illustrations of the confidence reposed in him by all the Opposition in New-Jersey. It has been found, by comparing the views of a considerable number of intelligent members of both sections, that they believe that Mr. DAYTON possesses the affection, respect and confidence of the united Opposition, and could carry the State by an overwhelming majority against any Democratic candidate for the Presidency. They believe, also, that the same elements of popularity, the same political antecedents, which constitute him the best candidate for New-Jersey, would enable him to carry Pennsylvania. The electoral votes of these two States, added to those which are sure to be cast against the nominees of the Charleston Convention, would ensure the success of Judge DAYTON. His friends, therefore, consider it their duty to bring his name at once before the country, and they appointed the undersigned a Committee for that purpose. If this object can be accomplished, if we can begin the next Presidential canvass with a candidate confided in and supported by the united Opposition in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the election will be almost decided before the campaign is begun; for we shall enter upon it with that sanguine hope which is the earnest of success, because it animates men to the exertions which secure it.

It is, of course, not within the limits of this paper to do justice to Mr. DAYTON's peculiar fitness for the nomination for the next Presidency. To do that, it would be necessary to transcribe not a small part of the history of the Government, during the long term when he was one of the most conspicuous, trusted, sagacious, conservative and moderate, but firm defenders, in the United States Senate, of constitutional principles, and the, until that time, established policy of the Government. He will need to make no new professions nor promises. The Government has entered, of late years, upon no mischievous scheme which he has not denounced—has abandoned no constitutional principle, no time-honored policy, no important interest, which he has not defended—has brought upon us no calamity which he did not foresee, and against which he did not utter prophetic warnings. The States have no constitutional rights or institutions which he has not declared to be sacred. The glory, the prosperity, the industry and the free institutions of the nation, he had, on all proper occasions, defended, protected and endeavored to promote, exalt and perpetuate. His record will show him to have been, at all times, faithful to American interests, and to those conservative but free principles which the Fathers of the Republic cherished and thereby consecrated. It is not true that their children have ceased to respect these principles, or to defend these interests. By preponderating majorities they have, again and again, declared their affection for them; and the horizon is full of signs that they will embrace, with enthusiasm, the opportunity of committing the Government to a statesman, in whose tried fidelity to these principles and interests, they implicitly confide.

Let it not be supposed that we arrogate any undue consideration for Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. On the contrary, we remember with mortification, that in 1856, they voted for BUCHANAN, and thereby secured his election. We hope they will do better in 1860; while we bear in mind that the Democratic Party in these States has never been beaten except by the united Opposition. We feel, however, that the result of the contest of 1860 must depend chiefly upon the array of States, which, in 1856, cast their votes for Mr. DAYTON for Vice-President, and would have elected him if New-Jersey and Pennsylvania had not withheld their aid. We submit the question to them—with the declaration that if, in 1860, Mr. DAYTON is their candidate for the Presidency, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania will give them their coöperation, and that our united efforts will thus be made successful.

This is the proper time to move in behalf of Mr. DAYTON's nomination. We earnestly request you to aid in this movement through the Press, and by your personal exertions and influence. The delegates to the nominating Convention must be appointed in a few months. No time should be lost in spreading before the public by judicious methods, and in impressing on the delegates to the National Convention the very important considerations which weigh in favor of this nomination. If you can aid in accomplishing it, we believe you will have done much to secure for the country a safe deliverance from the hands of the dominant party.

JAMES T. SHERMAN, Chairman.
E. H. GRANDIN, Secretary.

First Congressional District.
SAMUEL C. HARBERT. T. H. DUDLEY.

Second Congressional District.
WM. A. NEWELL. B. GUMMERE.

Third Congressional District.
E. Y. ROGERS. A. P. BERTHUDE.

Fourth Congressional District.
A. B. WOODRUFF. B. B. EDSALL.

Fifth Congressional District.
ELSTON MARSH. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

LAW REPORTS.

Partnership—May One Partner Make a General Assignment of Firm Effects?

Daniel L. Pettee vs. *John Orser, et al.*—This is an action lately argued before the General Term of the Superior Court on appeal from a judgment dismissing the complaint.

The main question in the case was, whether a general assignment of partnership effects for the benefit of creditors, made by some members of a firm, other members being absent from the country, can be sustained.

The assignment under which the plaintiff claimed was dated Jan. 31, 1855. It purported to be made between William Crumbie, Alexander Crumble, James McLean and Henry Randall, doing business under the firm and name of W. & A. Crumbie & Randall, of the City of New-York, of the first part, and Daniel L. Pettee of the second part; it recited the indebtedness of the firm to several creditors, and its inability to pay them in full; and transferred some property specifically mentioned, and also all and similar, every and any other property of whatsoever description, and wheresoever situated, belonging to the said parties of the first part, upon the usual trusts for the benefit of creditors. The assignment created preferences among the creditors.

This assignment was signed with the partnership name and seal, and by William Crumbie and Henry Randall, with their respective seals.

The schedule of preferred creditors showed a liability of $1,291 50, and to numerous other persons in small sums, being in the aggregate about $330,000.

It was proven on the trial that Alexander Crumble was absent from the State of New-York, and on his way to California on business of the firm, and that McLean, who resided in Brooklyn, was also absent, and in the Island of Cuba on business of the firm, at the time the assignment was made. It was also proven that such assignment was never executed or ratified by Alexander Crumble and James McLean, or either of them, and was dissented from by them as soon as they received notice, or had any knowledge that said assignment had been made.

The General Term hold that the assignment under these circumstances cannot, upon any ground, be sustained. That it cannot be said that there

Saturday for England, and the one succeeding the Canadian Arabia, from this port on Wednesday next. The loss of the *Hungarian*, of the Portland line, will create an interregnum in the sailing days from that port. The disaster is much regretted here, both on account of the probable serious loss of life, and the fact that the ship was one of the newest and best in the line.

The stock of Specie increases this week in all the Atlantic cities, and partially goes up at New-Orleans. The amount here is enhanced by the recent transfer of half a million from Springfield, Illinois, by express, for the payment of Illinois State indebtedness, through the Metropolitan Bank, on 1st of March. The following is the general banking movement in the leading four markets of the country:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
New-York, Feb. 18..	$124,306,654	$35,501,189	$8,080,991	$76,715,340
Boston, Feb. 20.....	66,118,000	4,377,000	5,305,500	17,668,000
Philadelphia, Feb. 18..	36,561,849	6,695,959	5,076,197	14,722,119
New-Orleans, Feb. 11..	35,197,351	12,141,351	13,349,924	20,634,112
Total.....	$263,079,072	43,808,459	29,775,622	151,279,471
Previous week.....	$262,981,056	41,562,563	30,436,398	129,753,497

The last report of the Banks of the State of Ohio exhibits the following movement:

OHIO BANKS—FEBRUARY, 1860.

Capital Stock	$5,406,695
Permanent Reserved Fund	670,119
Safety Fund	914,034
Circulation	7,983,869
Due to Banks and Bankers	790,569
Due Individual Depositors	4,017,049
Dividends Unpaid	2,761
Contingent Fund and Undivided Profits	393,966
Discounts and Interest, &c	243,610
Bills Payable and Time Drafts	53,167
State Tax (set off on profits)	19,310
Other Liabilities	91,615
Total Liabilities	$20,486,775
Specie	$1,828,641
Eastern Deposits	1,498,796
Notes of other Banks	908,337
Due from other Banks, &c	1,168,970
Notes and Bills Discounted	11,100,463
Bonds of Ohio and other States	1,358,743
Safety Fund, or Bonds and Mortgages	794 809
Real Estate and Personal Property	718,914
Checks and other Cash Items	157,379
Other Resources	961,722
Total Resources	$20,486,775

The Railway contest before the New-Jersey Legislature is not yet determined, but the Camden and Amboy interest appears to have the advantage over their late ally, the New-Jersey Transportation Company. The quarrel has resulted advantageously to the New-Jersey Central Company, who have been endeavoring for several years to obtain a grant to extend their line from Elizabethport across Newark Bay, and so up the coast of New-York Bay to Jersey City, but with little show of success until the present session, when the Camden and Amboy people came to their assistance. The shares of both Companies have gone up 5 ₱ cent. on the movements before the Legislature, while the heretofore favorite Transportation Stock, at 120@125, has fallen to 115 ₱ cent. The Newark *Advertiser* has a dispatch from Trenton which says:

There is an overflowing lobby here to-day, from all parts of the State, working in the Newark and Hoboken Railroad interests. Those from West Jersey, and the Camden and Amboy people, are understood to be in the Hoboken interests, and the most of the residents from the Eastward are apparently against it, and in the New-Jersey Road's interest.

The bill was taken up this morning, and a motion to recommit it, with the one authorizing the Bay Bridge, was laid on the table. A motion to postpone the Hoboken project till to-morrow was then carried, by a vote of 36 to 24, to give the opponents of the bill further time. The latter were encouraged by this, (though it is not a test of the final vote,) because they regard a delay as favoring their side.

The recent completion of the last link in the Mississippi Central Railway, with the improvements previously made through Mississippi and West Tennessee, is making new revolutions in the trade and travel of the Southwest. The Steamboat interest on the Mississippi must ultimately feel the disadvantage at which it stands in point of expedition; though as yet we hear of no perceptible diminution of large and commodious packets. A schedule or time-table just agreed upon by a convention of all the inland lines from New-Orleans to Cairo, will place passengers in St. Louis in 44 hours, in Louisville in 50 hours, in Cincinnati or Chicago in 53 hours. The Companies in interest, below Cairo, are the Ohio and Mobile, Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, and Jackson (or Great Northern) and New-Orleans.

The steamboat trade on the Wabash River is being superseded in heavy freights by the Railways. Between Lafayette, Ind., on that river, and Louisville, the New-Albany Railway is now taking Sugar, Coffee, &c., on terms which reduce this indirect route below the usual rate of freight by steamboat from New-Orleans to Lafayette direct.

Complaint is made in the St. Louis papers that the time for delivering merchandise freight between the Eastern cities and that point, on Railway receipts, is much too long, as compared with express receipts over the same lines, but under individual enterprise. The *Democrat* insists that the time should be brought much below 12 or 15 days as at present.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, for the week ending the 15th inst., were as follows:

	1859.	1860.
Freight	$10,615 36	$10,677 54
Passengers	4,914 95	4,168 73
Mails, &c.	750 00	950 00
Total	$16,279 31	$15,796 27

The business of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, for January, was as follows:

EARNINGS.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Other sources.	Totals.
1859	$22,761 53	$45,508 81	$1,223 00	$69,493 34
1860	21,767 91	44,332 79	1,363 51	68,664 21

The State Bank of Michigan refused on Monday to receive the notes of the following Illinois Banks, which have been called on to deposit additional securities to the amount, in the aggregate, of $98,000. It is thought that some of them will suffer the State Auditor to wind them up rather than comply with his demand. The discredited Banks are: American Exchange Bank, Bank of Aurora, Bank of the Commonwealth, Bank of Naperville, Bank of Raleigh, Bank of Southern Illinois, Corn Exchange Bank, Grayville Bank, Morgan County Bank, Railroad Bank, Southern Bank of Illinois and Rushville Bank.

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Par cent. Discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England	1-5@ —
New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	¼@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ⅜
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅜
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅜@1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜@ ⅜
North Carolina	1 @1¼
Virginia	⅜@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2¾@3
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1¼@1½
Free Indiana	2 @ —
Louisiana	1 @ —
Mobile	1 @ —
Canada	⅜@ ⅜
Missouri	2 @2½

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am. Qr. Dols.	$1 02@ —
Mexican Dols	$1 06@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 10@ —	Span. ¼ &1-16 Pcs.	1 27@ —
Five-franc pieces	98@ —	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 84@4 87
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty francs	3 84@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 86@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Spanish Doub'n.	16 80@ —
Specie	1 06@ —	Patriot Doub'n.	15 70@15 75
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04¾@ —	Gold.—Am. Old	6c. prem.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1860.

Another full supply of beef, as will be seen, when we state that 4,447 fresh cattle have been offered at all the City markets during the past week. This is 1,197 more than were reported last week, and 1,295 more than the corresponding week last year, when the prevailing rates were about 1c. ₱ lb. in advance of the present market. Of course the present large supply carried prices below the figures of last week, when 1,425 fewer cattle were on sale at the principal market places....Of milch cows the numbers have been rather larger, but the demand is no better. There is a surplus on hand awaiting purchasers....Veals are in moderate supply with a fair demand for those of good quality....Sheep are still scarce, although the receipts show an increase over last week. They are worth 25c.@50c. ₱ head more than last Wednesday, and at these prices the pens were emptied....Swine have come in as last week, rather below the requirements of the market, thus keeping up prices. Were it not for free arrivals of slaughtered hogs they would rule even higher than quoted below.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 21.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,447	159	439	6,393	2,993
Previous week	4,690	93	462	9,292	2,543
Same w'k last year	3,152	107	554	5,928	8,080
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,956
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 15 422 Total number received the previous week, 13,563 This is an increase of 1,919, mostly of beeves and sheep.

Of the 4,447 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,766 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 514 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 81 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 39 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 47 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street.

The light receipts over the Erie Railroad in part account for the diminished numbers sold at Bergen Hill on Monday last.

Of the 3,766 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 807 head came from Ohio, 1,005 from New-York, 417 from Indiana, 829 from Illinois, 135 from Pennsylvania, 52 from Canada, 116 from Michigan, 51 from Connecticut, 116 from Iowa, 173 from Missouri, and 35 from New-Jersey.

About one third of all the cattle sold were from New-York. Ohio and Illinois contributed full quotas, while Kentucky is not represented at all.

The 4,280 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,197; Hudson River Railroad, 1,820; Harlem Railroad, 540; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 648; New-Haven Railroad 27, and on foot 58. The above shows a comparatively large number over the Central and Hudson River Railroad, and light receipts via the Erie road. The Harlem road also brought an unusually large number of beeves, as did the Camden and Amboy road.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

"Fickle as the month of March" is equally applicable to February weather just now, and no less so to the New-York cattle markets for a few weeks past. A heavy fall of snow on Saturday threatened to block up the cattle trains upon the roads. A cold Monday followed, indicating that hungry buyers would bite sharp at the small bait which was expected to be offered to the New-York butchers this week. Finally a mild day yesterday, with a heavy northeast rain storm to-day, and overflowing cattle-yards—not only overflowed with water, but with *cattle* too—closed the scene. To show how little correct calculation can now be made for future cattle sales, we may remark that many of the "old heads" among the cattle men predicted, and acted upon the expectation of a large supply of cattle one week ago, but which proved quite to the contrary. Again, in view of the approaching lental season, and from some other causes, a short supply was set down for this week; but by referring to our figures it will be seen that 3,766 head were offered yesterday and to-day at ALLERTON'S alone, which was quite above the requirements of the market.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	10¾c.@11c.	11c. @12c.
First quality	9¾c.@10c.	10c. @10¾c.
Medium quality	8¾c.@ 9c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 8c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
General selling prices	7¾c.@ 9¾c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	8c. @ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 9c.

The cattle were heavier and better than they were a week ago, else our figures would be even lower than the above. At least, all of the gain last week was lost at the present market, and many sellers were of the opinion that prices ruled lower to-day than two weeks ago. Such was undoubtedly the case during Wednesday afternoon, but the sales of yesterday were much better than to-day, although about ½c. lower than last Tuesday.

The cattle were not all in on Tuesday, so that the sales of that day, though comparatively light, were several dollars per head better off than the prices to-day, when drove after drove came dropping in, even after the market had nearly closed. A few lots were not even put in the yards at all, and of those yarded, several hundred remained unsold at night although offered at very low figures towards the close of the day. Altogether, it was a hard market for drovers, especially those who bought cattle upon anything like last week's prices.

The trade at Albany was not very brisk on Monday last, it being pretty generally believed that the snow would prevent getting cattle to New-York in season for this market. Such was not the case, however, the cattle which came in late to-day being detained further back.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

S. BEERS had 29 head of red oxen from Connecticut, of good flesh, 8 of which were taken by J. IRVING at $140 each, or plump 11c. ₱ lb. They were fatted by F. D. WHITTLESEY, of Southington, and were *very fine*. The balance brought about 10c.

S. ULERY sold for THOMAS STEPHENS, 93 head of medium to fair Champaign County, Ill., steers, of say 6¾ cwt. actual weight, although 6½ cwt. is all that they can be called in this market. They brought 8c.@9¼c. The expense of bringing, including feed, was $12 ₱ head, *via* New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

CONGER & CAREY sold 107 medium Illinois steers, on their own account, at 8¾c. They would dress 6½ cwt. @6¾ cwt.

W. H. HARRIS sold 65 of his own Illinois steers, of good quality, rated 7½ cwt., at 8c.@9c.

WHITE & SON were selling 50 very good cattle, of 6½ cwt., for J. BOGGS, at 10c. Also, 30 State cattle, at 8c.@9c., for KELLOGG. These were rather thin and somewhat coarse.

WOODRUFF & DUDLEY sold sundry lots, here and at Bergen, as follows: At Bergen, 18 Ohio cattle, for D. BURRALL, rated 590 lbs. net, of medium flesh, at 8c. @9c.; and 31 Pennsylvania steers and oxen, for J. M. REED, at 8c.@10c. They were good killing cattle, one pair of which, weighing say 2,300 lbs. net, brought $240. Also, 18 coarse State stags and oxen, for D. BURRALL, at 7¾c.@8½c. Also, here, 14 head of State oxen, cows and heifers, for J. HAMILTON, at 9c.@10c. —one fat cow brought $100, or 10c.; and 32 Missouri steers, for DUNCAN & ELLIOTT, at 8c.@9c., except a few of the best, at 10c., to be weighed.

C. G. TEED sold 32 good Ohio steers for T. H. BROWN, rated 7¾ cwt., and brought 9c.@10c. Also, 50 small Ohio cattle for R. S. ROSS, at 8c.@9c. They were of common quality. Also, 20 State cattle for Westchester County farmers, mostly heavy oxen, at 9c.@ 10c. One pair of oxen brought $250, or a little more than 10c., as they would dress about 24 cwt.

MURRAY & GLOVER were running off 34 head of common Ohio steers and oxen for Mr. PLACE, at 7¾c. @9c., rated 6½ cwt., light and uneven.

Also, 35 New-Jersey cattle on their own account, at 8c.@9¾c. They would dress 6¾ cwt., and were of fairish flesh.

SHEPPARD & VAIL sold 31 good Ohio Steers, on their own account, at 9c.@10c., yesterday, rated 7¼ cwt. Also 17 State cattle of 6¾ cwt., at 8c.@9¾c., to-day, which was about ½c. lower than yesterday.

J. A. MERRIT, for LONGMIRE, 45 just decent 7 cwt. Missouri steers at 9c. Also 21 very good Westchester County steers and oxen, the latter price at 9c.@11c. for a few very prime ones.

Mr. SHERMAN sold on his own account and neighbors, 30 head of rather coarse Dutchess County cattle, at 8c.@9c.

MILCH COWS.

There is no change in the prices of fresh cows, and scarcely a perceptible improvement in the demand. There are many in the City still unsold, mostly of common to medium grades.

VEAL CALVES.

Good calves are in demand at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. live weight, and if very fine 7¾c. can be obtained, if the buyer is allowed to pick them out. All grades or classes sell well at this season of comparative scarcity in the veal markets.

SHEEP.

Although the receipts have somewhat exceeded those of last week, still there is a short supply of live sheep. In addition to the numbers reported at the regular markets large numbers go direct to the slaughter houses of wholesale butchers. ALLERTON reports 641 sheep for the past week, of which W. D. TRIPP, broker, sold

13 sheep at	$74 75	10 sheep at	$60 00
12 sheep at	62 00	10 sheep at	57 50
12 sheep at	68 44	8 sheep at	43 00
17 sheep at	90 00	—	
Totals	85		$456 71

Mr. TRIPP calls them 25c. ₱ head higher than last week.

BROWNING reports the following brought into his Sixth-street market during the past week, viz: From New-York, 436 brought in; 141 by T. Goodwin; 174 D. C. Reed; 121 Bentley & Co. From New-Jersey, 204 brought in, 71 by A. Robins; 45 G. B. Holcomb; 42 P. Hever; 51 L. Bellis; 85 D. Newbold. From Pennsylvania, 66 by S. Vance. From Ohio, 713 brought in, 332 by Sisson & Crosby; 104 by M. L. Nellis; 277 Craig & Mayberry. From Indiana, 410 brought in, 170 by H. W. Gilbert and 240 by G. Belden. From Kentucky, 143 by W. H. Somers. From Canada 78 by R. Abbott. Total 2,137.

THOMAS C. LARKIN reports the follow ng sales during the past week:

104 sheep	$661 52	54 sheep	$398 25
174 sheep	952 00	25 sheep	250 00
240 sheep	1,152 88	4 lambs	16 50
Totals	601		$1,431 15

Or an average of $5 71 ₱ head. The 25 at $10 each were very fine, and probably brought a trifle over 12½c. ₱ lb. net, while the 4 Spring lambs were about 20c. net ₱ lb., as they would dress from 20 lbs. to 25 lbs. each.

R. H. HUME quotes sales of

88 sheep	$557 12	332 sheep	$1,461 82
141 sheep	675 37	163 sheep	802 25
172 sheep	904 49	166 sheep	764 00
87 sheep	611 50	—	
Totals	1,149		$5,776 55

Which was an average of $5 02 ₱ head.

JAMES MCCARTY sold 277 head for $1,551 37.

SWINE.

The receipts do not vary from those given last week, and prices are scarcely changed. HUGHES & FRENCH report 1,559 received and sold at their Hudson River Drove Yards, while ALLERTON gives 2,434 yarded at the Fortieth-street or Western Yards, where G. W. DORMAN, broker, quotes:

	Live.	Dressed.
Prime Corn hogs	6¾@6¾	8 @8¾
Medium Corn hogs	6¾@6¾	8 @8¾
Still hogs	6 @6¾	7¾@8
Mast hogs	5 @5¾	7 @7¾

Hogs selling slow at above rates, and Western buyers should calculate upon a decline.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860—6 P. M.

The Corn Exchange was closed to-day, and, in general, trade was characterized by an inactivity, attributable, in part, to the recurrence of the anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON, and, in part, to the boisterous weather.

ASHES—Sales were reported of 40 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—Foreign is quite scarce and is in request, including Liverpool House Cannel at $12 75@$13, and Liverpool Orrel at $12, ₱ chaldron. Anthracite is in fair demand and is firm at $5@$5 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Sales have been reported of 1,770 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 100 mats Java at 15¼c.; and 300 bags Rio at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very quiet to-day, sales having been made of only 450 bales, at our quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Tex
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9	9	9¼
Middling, ₱ lb	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—Very limited transactions have occurred in this line to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25
Superfine Extra Southern	5 50	@ 7 25
Extra Canada	5 55	@ 6 85
Rye Flour, fine and superfine	3 60	@ 4 40
Corn Meal, Jersey	3 40	@ 3 50
Buckwheat Flour, ₱ 100 lbs	1 62½	@ 1 74

GRAIN—Wheat, Corn, Rye, and Barley have been quiet. Prices have been sustained. Oats have been in limited request, including Canada, at 44½c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45c.; State at 45½c.@46½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@44c.; Southern at 38c.@42c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 500 bales North River, at 90c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales, 35 bales last year's crop at 8c.@18c. ₱ lb.

IRON—A fair inquiry prevails for Scotch Pig, at $25@$26; and for No. 1 American Pig, at $23 50@$24 50 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds have been quiet.

LEAD—Is attracting more attention, including Galena at $5 85, and Foreign Pig at $5 62½@$5 80, cash and short credit, ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 750 bbls. New-Orleans, at 45c.@49½c.; 62 hhds. inferior new crop Porto Rico, (by auction,) at 30c.@32½c., and 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 27c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is moderately inquired for, including Common at $1 65@$1 67½ ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet. Spirits Turpentine is in slack request, within a range of from 46c.@48c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed has been in demand, chiefly at 57c. @58c. ₱ gallon. Whale and Sperm have been quiet, yet firm, to-day. Nothing really new in other kinds. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales have been confined to 655 bbls. inferior to good Crude Whale at 44c.@51c., chiefly at 50c.@51c., ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 20, 1860	1,390	723	3,500
Same time last year	982	320	1,500

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, chiefly at $18 50 for new Mess, for immediate and future delivery; $14 87½@$15 for new Prime; $17 56¼@$17 62½ for old Mess, and $12 56¼@ $12 62½ for old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams at 9¼c.@10c., and Shoulders at 6¾c. @7¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand, chiefly at from 8¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Lard is inactive at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm at $9 25@$16 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16 50@$19 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50 @$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 9½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 130 tcs., at $3 87½@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is quiet, yet steady, at 8c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy are scarce and held above the views of buyers. Calcutta Linseed has been in good request, chiefly at $1 60@$1 62½ ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been inactive, and prices of Goat have been depressed.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in at old rates.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand; sales have been reported of 850 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at from 7¼c. @7¾c., with 900 boxes Havana, on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. Prime, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in more request, at very full rates.

WHISKY—Has been sparingly sought after, chiefly at 23½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. For London, 25 boxes cheese at 40s., and 30 tons Heavy goods at 30s. For Hamburgh, 200 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₱ lb. For Amsterdam, a vessel from Charleston, with Cotton at 1 1-16c. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "Ship *Canova*, 580 tons, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton at 9-16d., or if to Havre, 1 ¼c.; a bark, 392 tons, hence to Savannah, on private terms, thence with Cotton to Gottenburg, 1 1-16c.; ship *Ocean Bride*, 962 tons, from Charleston (chartered there) to Bremen, Cotton, 1c.; six ships from Chincha Islands to Hampton Roads for orders, Guano, $15; a Br. brig, 132 tons, to Marseilles and back to New-York, with privilege of a neighboring port, $2,500; a brig, 350 tons, to Cadiz and back to New-York, $3,500; schooner *Calliope*, 280 tons, to Pernambuco and back, $3,000; a brig, 200 tons, to Sisal and back, $2,200; ship *St. Peter*, 437 tons, from Portland to Havana, Box Shooks, 21c.; a brig, 200 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,800; a schooner, 120 tons, same voyage, $1,250; one, 800 bbls., to Jamaica and back, $850; a brig, 200 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Port-au-Prince, Lumber $11, and back to New-York, Logwood $5; a schooner, 200 tons, from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, 40c. and Molasses, $2 50: two brigs from South side Cuba to New-York, 38c., and $2 50 and $3 on deck; one from North Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 38c., and Molasses, $3 50 under and $3 on deck; brig, 225 tons, to Nuevitas and back, 38c. and $3; a ship, 800 tons, from Charleston to a port in Europe; one, 453 tons, now at Boston, from Charleston to Marseilles; a bark, 367 tons, and a brig from South side Cuba to New-York, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Feb. 22, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The feeling and general tone of the market is better. Eager to catch at straws, the sale of a few hundred packages of medium State at 15c.@16c. for the English market is made the occasion by some houses to advance prices, but we do not think any actual sales will warrant us in advancing our figures; at the same time we have less difficulty in getting our outside quotations. These remarks apply to common and good dairies. Fine Butter is scarce, and readily brings 20c.@21c.

Orange County, ₱ lb	25	@	28
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ₱ lb	19	@	20
Fair half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	15	@	17
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	19	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	14	@	16
Welsh, tubs, fine, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Welsh tubs, fair	14	@	16
Western Reserve, choice, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Roll Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Roll Butter, State, ₱ lb	13	@	15

CHEESE.

Is unchanged.

Fine State, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Fair State, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Fine Ohio, ₱ lb	9	@	10¾
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb	9	@	11
English Dairy, Goshen, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Pineapple, ₱ lb	13	@	16

EGGS.

Have fluctuated considerably, but have settled down to 18c. and 20c., according to quality and condition.

Fresh Eggs, ₱ doz | 18 @ 20

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are selling at 7c.; for good State and Ohio, in boards, 7¼c.; for extra choice do. Southern, in barrels, 6¾c. to 7c.; in sacks, 5¾c. to 6¾c. Dried Peaches are in small inquiry, except for very choice light colored, which command 16c. Green Apples are firm, at $3 50 to $4 for good sound fruit. Cranberries are improving.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	7	@	7¼
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb	10	@	16
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	8¾	@	9
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	22	@	—
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	—
Apples, Gilliflowers, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 75
Cranberries, ₱ bbl	11 00	@12	00

BEANS AND PEAS.

Are quiet and unchanged.

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel	$1 25	@$1	50
Medium, new, ₱ bushel	90	@ 1	12
Kidney, ₱ bushel	1 87½	@ 2	00
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel	1 50	@	—
Red, ₱ bushel	—	@ 2	50
China, ₱ bushel	1 75	@	—

PEAS.

Canada, ₱ bushel	75	@	80
Canada Green, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	125
Black-eyed, ₱ bushel	—	@ 1	37½
Marrowfat, Green, ₱ bushel	1 75	@ 2	00
Marrowfat White, ₱ bushel	—	@ 1	50

SEEDS

Clover is not active, but salable, at 7¾c.@8¾c. for good to prime parcels. Timothy is firm, at $3 25. Flax, $1 60@$1 65.

POULTRY AND GAME.

The supply is short; prices firm. Game more plenty. Some Moose from Maine brought 8c. whole.

Capons, ₱ lb	19	@	20
Turkeys, Canada, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	14	@	17
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Chickens, dressed, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Ducks, dressed, ₱ lb	15	@	17
Geese, fat, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Squabs, ₱ dozen	2 25	@	—
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 00	@ 1	25
Wild Duck, ₱ pair	50	@ 1	00
Wood Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@ 1	25
Quail, ₱ dozen	1 75	@ 2	00
Canvas-Back Ducks, ₱ pair	2 00	@ 2	25
Red-Head Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@	87½
Partridges, ₱ pair	83	@	80
English Snipe, ₱ pair	1 25	@ 1	75
Venison, saddle, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Venison Carcase	5	@	6
Bear Meat	11	@	12
Wild Geese, each	75	@ 1	00
Rabbit, ₱ pair	37	@	50
Grouse, ₱ pair	62½	@	75
Teal, per pair	37	@	50
Widgeon	62½	@	75
Black Ducks	50	@	75
Moose, whole	8	@	—

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes have an upward tendency. Our quotations do not include packages.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ₱ bushel	50	@	55
Potatoes, Sweet, Jerseys, ₱ bbl	—	@ 3	00
Dykeman, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2	00
Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 87½	@ 2	12½
Peach Blows, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1	62½
Junes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1	62½
Western Reds, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	—
Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1	50
Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 1	87½
Carters, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2	25
Buck Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1	75
Onions, Red, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	—
Onions, White, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2	50
Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2	25
Turnips, white, ₱ bbl	1 12½	@	—
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ₱ bbl	1 12½	@	—
Beets, ₱ bbl	75	@ 1	12½
Carrots, ₱ bbl	—	@ 1	12½
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1	75
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 00	@ 5	00
Garlic, ₱ lb	6 00	@ 9	00

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

Is more salable, at $1 75.

BEESWAX.

In fair request, at 35c.@37c. for Yellow.

Real Estate—FEB. 22.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

2,300 acres of land, with buildings, in Alleghany County, Md. $5,000

DRY GOODS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MILLS SKIRT COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS,

No. 18 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

The quality, style and finish of these goods are conceded by judges to be unequaled. In order to meet the demand of many of our customers, we have just added to our assortment

THE ELIZABET

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

The Mexican Treaty—The Text of the McLane Ocampo Treaty.

Scientific Agriculture—Continuation of our Special Reports of the Yale College course of Agricultural Lectures.

History of the Panorama—Origin of the art—Fate of British and American works.

Literary Items—*Blackwood* on America—Nollekens and George III.—Celibacy in England—Extracts from new Books, &c.

Agricultural and Domestic—Items for the Farmer and the Housewife.

European News—Napoleon and the Pope—Encyclical letter of the Pope—Suppression of *l'Univers*—Our Italian Correspondence.

Summary of News—The Record of the Week.

The Romance of Crime—The History of J. Buchanan Cregg.

Speech of Cassius M. Clay—Delivered in this City, Feb. 15.

The Virginia Rebellion—Scenes at the Sentence of the insurgents Stevens and Hazlett.

Obituary Notices, Personal Paragraphs, Literary and Art Items, Miscellaneous Items.

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Amusements This Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cook's Royal Amphitheatre, Equestrian Troupe.

WINTER GARDEN—Governor's Wife—Jenny Lind.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Wolfgang—Dick, the Newsboy—Clubs are Trumps.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Evelleen Wilson. Evening—The Octoroon.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Roman d'un Homme Pauvre

GOLDBECK'S HALL—Mr. Siddons' Lectures and Readings.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

BROADWAY, cor. Ninth-street—Rossiter's Scriptural Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Anniversary of the birth of Washington was perhaps in many respects much less respectable than any of the one hundred and twenty-seven which preceded it. At daybreak the rain, provoked by a boisterous south-east wind, began to fall in torrents, visiting with impartial bounty nearly every point from which information reaches us, on the Atlantic seaboard. Of course, to so general and persistent a "quencher" no enthusiasm could be proof, and where the programme of observance was not wholly abandoned, the proceedings were of the most imperfect and disheartening character. To the actual state of the weather in this City, was added the unspeakable condition of the streets, the legacy of the last snow storm. Something had been done to purge the portion of Broadway ordinarily used as the processional and military line of march. The remainder, and all the lateral streets, were little better than a representation of the Dismal Swamp, with its canal capitally reproduced in duplicate. Yet we had our parades and processions. The Eleventh, Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth, Eighth and Twelfth Regiments turned out over fifteen hundred men, and the American Protestant Association about five hundred more. The Veterans of 1812 fired a national salute on the Battery at noon. Numbers of the firemen collected at Laird's square, in West Broadway, and tried their engines. In the evening there were lectures, *soirées*, reunions, and other ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. At Philadelphia the military, quite as enterprising as our own, united in the consecration of a monument at Roxbury, in honor of Revolutionary martyrs. At Baltimore the parade, though seriously diluted, was not foregone. At Boston the State fired its salute, to which the departing steamship *Canada* responded in lavish courtesy, adding a profuse display of flag and streamer from every available mast and pole. A similar compliment was paid by the *Arabia*, at her dock in Jersey City. These celebrations of the day were insignificant when compared with that which was in progress at Washington. In response to the invitation of the joint Congressional Committee having charge the arrangements for the inauguration of Mill's Equestrian Statue, companies of military from Baltimore, with our own Seventh Regiment, and civilians innumerable, sacrificed the claims of private business to those of patriotism, and took up their journey to the Capital. The storm which paid us such an untimely visit fortunately broke away in Washington before the day was over. The procession, in which were the President, Vice-President, and other high dignitaries, moved about 3½ o'clock, and marched past the Presidential mansion through Pennsylvania-avenue to the circle inclosing the statue. When those who were entitled to the honor had taken seats upon the platform, Rev. Dr. Nadal offered an appropriate prayer, and after the delivery of an oration by Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia, the statue was unveiled by President Buchanan amid the plaudits of the multitude. The ceremonies over, the troops were reviewed by the President and the celebration was concluded.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward celebrated the birthday of Washington by a dinner at the Gramercy House last evening. Among the gentlemen who responded to the toasts were Messrs. Geo. Opdyke, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Wm. M. Evarts and D. Dudley Field. Letters were read from Gov. Morgan and Speaker Pennington. The proceedings were enthusiastic, and prolonged far into the night.

The arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax supplies European advices to Feb. 12. In political matters nothing of very striking interest had transpired. Mr. Gladstone had introduced his budget. The financial results of last year are set forth as eminently satisfactory. The estimated expenditures for next year are put down at over seventy million pounds, and the receipts at sixty and three-quarter millions. The deficiency is to be made up by an income tax of ten pence on incomes of one hundred and fifty pounds, and of seven pence on incomes below that sum. The provisions of the French treaty had been explained, but they were generally anticipated. The duties have been materialy reduced on wine, brandy, timber, currants, raisins, &c. The duties on paper, butter, tallow and other articles, are abolished. The duties on tea and sugar are to remain unchanged for another year. The treaty was generally favorably received. It is confirmed that the French troops in Italy have received orders to march at a day's notice, and it is supposed the occupation of Tuscany is contemplated if Piedmont continues to oppose the annexation of Savoy. Austria rejects the principal propositions of England for a settlement of the Italian question. The official objection had not been received. It is supposed England will now resume her mediation between Spain and Morocco.

With what precise propriety the anniversary of the birthday of Washington was chosen in several States for the meeting of political parties, is a question of dubious solution. So, however, it was. The People's Party of Pennsylvania, for instance, gathered in convention at Harrisburgh, and after a long and bitter contest, organized by selecting Ex-Gov. Pollock as President. A Committee on contested seats was appointed, and other preliminary action was taken. A resolution declaring Gen. Simon Cameron to be the preference of the Pennsylvania Opposition as a candidate at Chicago, was then offered, and after fierce discussion was adopted by a vote of 89 to 39. The National Union Party of New-Jersey held its initial caucus at Trenton. Hon. Lewis Condict, of Morris County, was chosen President, and Hon. Joseph F. Randolph and James Bishop, Delegates at Large; and other gentlemen as District Delegates having been selected, speeches from Hon. J. M. Harris, of Maryland, and others, were listened to with great applause. In Michigan the Democracy had their Convention at Detroit. Delegates to the Charleston Convention were selected, and resolutions strongly indorsing the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Douglas as a candidate for the Presidency, and ascribing the John Brown affair to the Republicans, were adopted unanimously. The Convention was large and of one mind. The Virginia Opposition met at Richmond, and organized by placing Mr. Janney, of Loudon, in the Chair. Resolutions adverse to a Southern Conference were adopted. The main business of the Convention will be transacted to-day. The Wisconsin Democracy assembled at Madison. Resolutions strongly approving the course of Senator Douglas were adopted. Delegates to Charleston were selected at the evening session.

The Stock dealings were mainly upon New-York Central yesterday, the transfers being reopened after the February Dividend. The price fell about ⅛@1 ⅜ cent. on sales of 10,000 Shares. Other Stocks were steady in price. No alteration in Money or Exchange.

The General Markets were quiet. Breadstuffs, Provisions, and Cotton were sparingly purchased at former rates. Groceries were inquired for. Common Resin, Hay, Hops, Linseed Oil, Tallow, and Whalebone were in moderate request, Pig Iron and Lead attracted considerable attention. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature. There were 331 vessels of all classes in port.

The number of live animals offered at the cattle, sheep and swine markets during the past week were, beeves 4,447, milch cows 159, veals 430, sheep 6,393, hogs 3,993, making a total of 15,422, or near 2,000 more than last week. Beeves were quite in excess of a rainy day's market at the commencement of Lent, and prices declined about ½c. per pound, net weight. The cattle were not all sold yesterday, even at the reduced prices. Calling the amount of *beef* 3,000,000 pounds, a decline of ½c. per pound gives a loss to the drovers, and a consequent gain to the butchers, of $22,500—quite an item....Milch cows are in little demand, with well-filled pens of unsold animals....Veal calves remain unchanged, all of the prime ones bringing 6¼c.@7c. per pound live weight....Sheep are scarce, and worth about 37c. per head more than last week....Swine still come in slowly, and command 6¼c.@6¾c. for corn fed animals.

Presidential Candidates.

The number of candidates for the Presidency, especially on the Republican side, seems to be rapidly increasing. An appeal has been issued by a Committee appointed for that purpose in New-Jersey, nominating Wm. L. Dayton, and setting forth at length the manifold reasons which commend him to the support of the Republican Party. He was their candidate for Vice-President in 1856, it will be remembered, but failed to carry his own State. His identification with the old Whig Party, and with the scheme of protective tariffs, is cited by these gentlemen as reasons for his nomination. The People's Party in Pennsylvania, meantime—which is invited by the Republicans call to send delegates to Chicago—pronounces in favor of Senator Cameron, and will doubtless urge him upon the National Convention. We doubt, however, whether this movement aims at anything more than to promote the chances of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and it is possibly intended mainly to prevent the party in Pennsylvania from being committed to any of the other candidates already in the field. The Chicago *Press and Tribune* nominates Abe. Lincoln, who was Judge Douglas' unsuccessful competitor for the Senate in the last canvass,—and the *Missouri Democrat*, the Republican organ of Missouri, presses the nomination of Judge Bates.

Concerning the opinions of the latter on the various political topics of the day, the *Democrat* says:

"He is wedded to the cause of Free Labor, both in opinion and practice. He denies that the Constitution extends Slavery over the Territories; he declares that Slavery shall not be permitted to enter any Territory which was free soil when acquired by the United States, or which became free at any period subsequent to its acquisition; that no power but Congress can plant Slavery on such soil; and that the Dred Scott decision merely defines the constitutional *status* of the negro—the discursive essays of the Justices which accompanied the rendering of that decision being, in his opinion, mere leather and prunella, possessing no intrinsic weight, and entitled to no extraordinary consideration, either legally or politically.

But Mr. Bates rejects the motto 'No more Slave States.' He argues that neither public policy, precedent, nor the Constitution, authorizes Congress or the Executive to discriminate between Free and Slave States, in their application for admission into the Union; and in this we fully concur with him. The policy which received the sanction of the founders of the Republic, and which was carried out by Jefferson himself, needs no defence, and may dispense with eulogy.

Such are the opinions of Mr. Bates, on the relation of Slavery to the Territories, from their organization to their admission as States into the Union. For the rest, his opinions are such as might be inferred from his former political associations. He is a Protectionist, which we regret; in favor of the improvement of lake and river navigation by the General Government; emphatically in favor of a railroad to the Pacific, on any route which Congress may choose; opposed to the consolidation of the mongrel populations of Spanish America with the people of the United States; and in favor of governing our international relations by the principles of public law, not by the code of pirates. He has all that horror of Slavery agitation and all that devotion to the Union which distinguish old Whigs who have not turned National Democrats."

The Chicago *Press* insists that newspapers shall cease to set forth Judge B.'s opinions on his behalf, and calls upon him to define his position for himself. This is not at all unreasonable, and we presume that Judge Bates will concede as much, claiming only the selection of his own time and manner for making such an exposition. Still, we have little doubt that his sentiments are very accurately set forth by the *Democrat*, as they were also some weeks since by the *News*, in an article which, at the time of its appearance, excited general attention and comment. Judge Bates is by no means a taciturn gentleman, nor is he in the habit of making any mystery or throwing any concealment over his opinions upon any of the controverted questions of the day. He discusses them all with perfect freedom, with any one who desires to know them:—and the editors of the St. Louis journals in question are not likely to impute opinions to him without good and substantial grounds for so doing.

The *Courier and Enquirer* has already threatened, on its own behalf and that of those for whom it speaks, to "bolt" if Judge Bates is nominated—not on the ground of any difference in principle, but because he supported Mr. Fillmore in 1856. We see no reference to this charge in any of the journals which advocate his nomination. It is probably true, and will have more or less influence, especially with that very large class of politicians who do not adopt the *Courier's* motto, "Principles not Men." Indeed, under the modern interpretation of those words, the motto in question is very generally and justly distrusted as false in sentiment and very mischievous in its effect. "Principle" has come to mean *platform*—and certainly good government depends much more upon the character of the *men* who wield its powers than upon the platforms on which they profess to stand. We would much rather have a good man for President without any platform or "principles," than a reckless, unscrupulous, intriguing politician, on the best platform ever invented.

But in due time we shall probably receive some definite and authoritative exposition from Judge Bates himself, of his political opinions and position.

Jamaica Negroes.

We have been publishing, for the last three or four weeks, a series of letters from our Special Correspondent in the island of Jamaica, which are well worthy of the diligent perusal of everybody who wishes for valuable information upon the most vexed, and, we may add, one of the most important, questions of the day—the effect of emancipation from Slavery upon the negro race. There is no subject which possesses more momentous interest for the people of these States than this, and there is none which, to be discussed profitably, has more need to be discussed with candor and impartiality. What its fate has been, however, in our hands, everybody knows. It has had the misfortune to have a most important bearing upon one of the most exciting political controversies by which any country was ever agitated, and consequently so far from receiving the calm investigation due to the working of a great experiment in social and ethnological science, it has been treated precisely as an irate attorney treats a piece of adverse testimony, the effect of which on the jury he wishes to destroy. There is a large party amongst us who are—and naturally, perhaps—opposed to the emancipation of negro slaves, and they endeavor to help their cause by the constant iteration of the assertion that negroes are not fit for freedom. Before there were any free negro communities in existence, this proposition of course belonged to the same category with the theses of the old schoolmen. It might be true, and it might not; but whether it was or not, it was impossible to prove. It was of course most fallacious to argue from the past condition of a race as to what it could possibly achieve in the future, but as the conflict was one in which it was never intended that either science or logic should play a very leading part, this was not a matter of much moment.

Emancipation in the British West Indies came at the nick of time to furnish the experiment of which we were so much in need. It was, however, commenced under the most unfavorable circumstances. To test the capabilities of a race, with any accuracy—or rather with the small amount of accuracy which is all that is ever attainable in working out social and political problems—in this way, we plainly need a race in a normal, savage, unsophisticated state. This is just as necessary as the purity of the materials in a chemical experiment. We need one, at all events, which has not been artificially degraded—in which the vices most hostile to progress, such as fear and deceit and laziness, have not been developed by cruel treatment and by the inability to hold property. Nevertheless, the negroes on whom the experiment of emancipation was made in the British West Indies were precisely of this sort. They were artificially degraded by having been treated as beasts of burden for several generations. In short, all those who really take an interest in this matter, not as a question of party politics, but as a great problem in social science, and all those who believe in the universality of the law that freedom not only develops courage but creates acquisitiveness, and thus promotes industry, and ends by converting a horde of savages into civilized beings, have the satisfaction of knowing that any argument for their view of the question to be derived from the condition of the British West Indies is an *a fortiori* argument of the strongest kind—that if the results they look for really appear, they have been achieved with the worst possible materials, and under the most unfavorable circumstances. If men born and bred under the ferocious rule of British West Indian planterdom can be raised into self-reliant citizens of a free community, any men can; if this can be done, too, in thirty years, it makes a still stronger case for freedom. We have given the Anglo-Saxon hind ten centuries to become the modern British workman, and we are not dissatisfied with his progress. We are willing to give the Russian serf a hundred years more at least, before we shall be willing to place him in the same rank with the least useful of our own citizens; but such is the blinding effect of political rancor, that we cannot be got to accord the unfortunate Jamaica negro a day longer than thirty years to rise to our own level. If a man, who in 1832 was bought and sold, and lashed like a beast of the field, is not in 1860 as industrious, as shrewd, and as provident as a Yankee farmer, there are a great many people amongst us so little favored by Providence as to see in this a reason for reconsigning him and his posterity to slavery.

The strongest points in the argument against negro freedom which the partisans of Slavery derive from the case of Jamaica, are the ruin of the planters which followed emancipation; the inability of those planters who still hold estates to procure labor to cultivate them; and lastly, the falling off of the exports from the island.

To all of these points, except the last, our correspondent has addressed himself in the four letters we have already published. He confirms the testimony of every intelligent traveler who has penetrated the interior of the country, and examined the condition of the peasantry with his own eyes. He shows that the town loafer at Kingston, from whose habits and appearance Americans generally form their notion of the black population at large, bears the same relation to the people in the interior that a Thames "mudlark" bears to a Jersey farmer, or a ward politician in this City to the selectman of a Massachusetts village. He shows that the mass of the people are industrious, intelligent and thriving, and that if they will not bear comparison with the Yankees of New-England, they certainly will with the Caucasian race in any part of Continental Europe, in all that makes men valuable citizens of a free country.

The planters were sunk in debt before emancipation. Their position was very much like that of the Colonial aristocracy of Virginia. They lived beyond their means, paid little if any personal attention to their business, drew largely upon their factors in England at exorbitant rates of discount, and postponed the evil day which was sure to come at last by fresh loans and mortgages. Their story is an old and familiar one. The emancipation from thraldom of those on whose forced and ill-managed labor they had lived, of course destroyed their credit, and brought on the day of reckoning. The abandonment by England of the Colonial policy which gave them a monopoly of the British market for their sugar, was the last feather that broke the camel's back. They were utterly ruined, beggared beyond redemption. There is no use in denying it. They disappeared from society, and sank into all sorts of miserable callings and occupations. But the negro became a free laborer, and the British poor were able to sweeten their coffee and tea with good sugar. We will in fact venture to assert that the blessing which cheap sugar has proved to the toiling millions of the United Kingdom would have been cheaply purchased by the ruin of twice as many planters as ever flourished in Jamaica. The ruins of their country houses, over which every "nigger hater" drops a sentimental tear, prove as much against emancipation as the ruins of French chateaux, which cover the country from Bordeaux to Calais, prove against the revolution of 1789. The few, it is true, have fallen, but the many have risen into comfort and happiness. This is certainly the last country in the world in which people can be expected to blubber over the faded glories of Chantilly, and the vanished greatness of the Condés, as long as Jacques Bonhomme stands before us a contented yeoman, and a French citizen to boot. Say, the French political economist, paid us the highest compliment we ever received, when he declared that nation to be most civilized in which the comforts of life were most widely diffused amongst the people. We, who in short owe so much of all that we boast of to the absence of manor houses, ought to be the last in the world to read the ruin of Jamaica in dilapidation and decay of her feudal gentility. The diminution of the exports is the natural result of the increased consumption by the people of the staple articles, and the diversity of employments which freedom naturally creates. The fallacy of usury, as an argument against emancipation, is exposed by the fact that Ireland never exported so much provisions as before the famine of 1847. The more she has since thriven the less bacon and butter and beef has she sent abroad.

Of the point on which most stress is laid, that the negroes will not work, we refer all who feel an interest in the subject to our correspondent's letters. Every line of his unvarnished statement helps to refute the calumny. They will not work for the planters, because the planters cannot afford to pay the requisite wages, or, if they promise to do so, are unable to pay regularly. But contractors, who pay every Saturday night, find more labor than they need, and of the best kind. When a traveller wishes hard work done for cash, he has as vigorous arms at his disposal as he can command in New-York, and what is of far more importance to us to know, the negroes work well and wisely for themselves. They have covered the country with happy homes, in which the household virtues which Slavery always blasts are growing year by year into hardy and vigorous plants. For every ruined plantation, they have built a hundred smiling cottages. In short, to use our correspondent's own nervous phrase, the present generation of Jamaica Creoles is no more to be compared to their slave ancestors, than the intelligent English laborer of the Nineteenth Century is to be compared to the serfs of Athelstone or Atheling.

Virtuous but Verdant.

A correspondent thinks that the President of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company should be held legally responsible for loss of time and other injuries that may arise from displaying on their cars the words "*Ball up*," in order to induce skaters to go to the Central Park only to find the ball *down*. Very well—let him try. It would be amusing, at all events, to see an attempt made to hold anybody connected with a wealthy corporation responsible for such peccadilloes as breach of faith and false pretences. The thing is quite unheard of in this community. It is not possible to enforce against such parties the fulfillment of even their ordinary obligations. Any community which will tolerate the treatment received every day at the hands of our City Railroads, would be greatly amused at the idea of complaining of such little misrepresentations as our correspondent speaks of.

He must understand that the chief end of the Sixth-avenue Railroad is to make money—to get as many half dimes out of the private pockets of the people as possible, at the lowest possible cost to themselves. If they exhibit false signals for the better accomplishment of their object, whose business is it? The cars are their own—have they not a right to put upon them such letters as they choose? If people put faith in them and ride on the strength of them, that is their own look-out. They must exercise their own judgment—find out for themselves whether the "ball" is up or not. It *was* up, doubtless, when the car-signal was first hoisted—and there is no law compelling them to take it down, though it would make but little difference if there were. This is a free country, and every man must look out for himself. We don't tolerate the nuisance of having expensive courts, overbearing policemen and standing armies to interfere with the private affairs of our independent citizens. They are supposed to be competent to take care of themselves. If they go into a mock auction shop and buy a brass watch, or fall into the hands of a ticket swindler and buy a sham ticket, it is their own fault: Government cannot undertake to furnish eyes and brains for the whole community. Every man for himself, is the only rule for a free and independent Republic,—and if misfortune overtakes the hindmost, it can't be helped—nobody has any right to be the "hindmost,"—and if he is, he must take the consequences.

Our correspondent should ponder these common-place maxims of popular politics a little,—and he will soon cease to talk about holding the President or Directors of a Railroad Corporation responsible for anything.

Divorces in Kansas.—According to the representations of our Correspondent, the incipient State of Kansas is doing a very heavy business in the matter of granting divorces. Every little favor asked for in this matter seems to be very promptly granted—and oftentimes without taking the trouble of hearing any evidence, or learning anything more about the case than the applicant chooses to tell. Naturally enough men emigrate thither from every section of the country, for the purpose of securing a deliverance which the more rigid laws of their own States would not concede.

The reckless and unprincipled facility with which the Kansas Legislature seems inclined to grant all applications of this sort is shared more or less by all new communities,—and some of our other Western States are very little behind Kansas in this respect. The men who obtain seats in the Legislature are not generally of the class imbued with the most profound respect for established institutions, nor qualified to appreciate the importance of marriage, as a permanent relation, to the general welfare of the community. The population, moreover, of all new regions is largely composed of the adventurous and the reckless—men who have emigrated frequently to escape the irksome restraints of the morals and manners of older regions, and who cannot be expected, therefore, to have any very marked regard for the sanctities and obligations of the marriage relation.

It has been generally supposed that the emigration to Kansas was largely made up of the best elements of the New-England character,—that thousands had gone thither under a semi-religious impulse of devotion to freedom, and that we might expect, therefore, to see the principles and proprieties of New-England life more promptly recognized and established there than in other sections of the Western world. We fear, however, that many of these representations have been much more rose-colored than facts will warrant, and that the population of Kansas does not differ very essentially from that of all new communities,—being very largely made up of men who can very well be spared from the more civilized sections from which they have emigrated. We can only hope that, in the course of time, their control may be undermined and overborne by better influences.

A Damper.—The *Tribune* will be grieved to hear that Mr. Buchanan has expressed the opinion that Mr. Bates does not possess the *ability* required in a President of the United States. If Mr. Buchanan does not understand the *minimum* of talent which will answer for the post, who does? Mr. Bates, we presume, will be at once withdrawn.

A Home Down Town.

"Down town" is a phrase definite of a locality which no one associates with any idea but that of wharves, drays, and great warehouses. Being "down town" is only a sort of negative condition, an absence from up town. Conventional gossip never runs below the numbered streets for a topic. Exclamations of surprise are constantly uttered at the rapidity with which up town is getting up-er; and dismal forebodings are indulged in, of a time to come, when the dwellers in mansions about Madison-square can only retain their quarters at the cost of falling to the level of the vulgar *hoi polloi*, and when the Central Park will become central, at least to the *élite* of the town. Young New-York is very fast, and always outward bound. It has imported for its own worship the Roman Terminus, and placed that divinity with his face toward Harlem, trusting to its irreversibility to reach the island's North pole.

To the more meditative of the older generation, however, announcements like the recent one of the death of a millionaire at his residence below Trinity Church, call to mind pleasing reminiscences of the days when Bowling-green had as aristocratic a sound as the Fifth-avenue has now; when the Battery was not a miniature Desert of Sahara, but a pleasant Summer evening resort; and Castle Garden was not a temple of Babel, but a relic of the revolutionary glory that seemed still to hover above its dome. Though it may seem very unaristocratic now to imagine residence below the Park as having ever been tolerable, yet we venture to express the opinion that the inconvenience resulting from the distance at which business men now reside from their offices, is a very extravagant price to be paid for the privilege of aristocracy.

What a comfort it must have been to the merchant, then, to luxuriate in the delicious leisure of the breakfast table,—within five minutes' walk of his office,—unhurried and undisturbed by the thought of having to be shaken to pieces during an hour's voyage in a package on wheels, whose likeness to Falstaff's buck basket, every sense bears witness to, especially on damp and foggy mornings. Then, too, he might enjoy the mid-day meal at the family table, instead of being baited like a horse with a way-side lunch; and might, indeed, enjoy all the convenience of having his residence and place of business within the limits of the same hemisphere, instead of performing, as now, a voyage from home to office, which mud and snow occasionally lengthen into an apparent circumnavigation of the globe.

Respite.—Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman who was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung, has received a second respite at the hands of the Governor. The first expires on the 24th of this month—to-morrow;—it has now been extended to the 1st of June.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—An old but a very agreeable comedietta called the "Governor's Wife" was produced here last night. It is a *souvenir* of the times when marriageable women were shipped to any place that bore the general name of India, in the firm faith that they would there marry some one from the Governor downwards. The play is a peculiarly comic one, from the complications which arise between the right Governor and the right lady—both for the matrimonial moment being impostors. Mrs. Wood as *Letty Briggs* is especially jubilant and extatic. Mr. Jefferson as the mock Governor is confusedly great. The other parts, being amply filled, contribute to the comical perplexity of the dramatist's scheme, and involve a plot thoroughly farcical. A large audience applauded vociferously; the piece will undoubtedly enjoy a run.

Academy of Music.—Nothwithstanding the inclement weather, there was a good attendance last evening to enjoy the perfectly charming strains of Miss Patti in "La Somnambula." The Opera was given with a perfect cast, and Sig. Brignoli, who has been indisposed lately, resumed his place as one of the public's best appreciated servants. In commemoration of a hero's birthday, there was, between the acts, a special interpolation of patriotic *morceaux*; first an overture, and then a grand Garibaldi rataplan, in which all the artists (with the exception of Miss Patti) took part. The audience awarded considerable applause to both works, and insisted on an *encore* to the rataplan—a composition which is certainly more remarkable for its appropriateness than its originality.

On Friday Mme. Gazzaniga is announced to appear in "Sappho." It will be the farewell appearance (in opera) of this great *artiste*, and will, of course, attract the attention of all true lovers of the lyric drama.

Concert.—Mrs. James H. Barclay, a pupil of Mrs. Seguin, gave her first concert last evening in the Cooper Institute. The programme was attractive, and most artistically interpreted by Mrs. Barclay, Mr. Gustav Satter, Mr. Cooke, Dr. Guilmette, Mr. Perring and Mr. H. C. Timm. Of the many miscellaneous trifles therein contained it is not necessary to speak. The interest naturally centred on the *debutante*. Mrs. Barclay possesses a remarkably full contralto voice. In the lower tones it is truly grand, rich and responsive. At present her management of this gift is unsteady and nervous, but with study and experience before an audience everything may be expected in the future. New-York is a hard place for a beginner, but with a voice like Mrs. Barclay's there is nothing to be feared.

Operatic.—Mr. Max Maretzek's unprecedented season in Havana will terminate on the 26th inst. A portion of his superb company, headed by Mme. Cerresi, will afterward make a tour of the Island of Cuba, and, on their way back to New-York, call at our principal Southern cities. It is understood that immediately after the Lenten season Mr. Max Maretzek will commence an energetic season at the Winter Garden. One of the new *artistes* whom we are promised—Mlle. Inez Fabbri—has already arrived, and awaits Mr. Maretzek's return. This distinguished *cantatrice* has won not only European laurels, but the warmer glories of a South American career. Her voice is a pure soprano, of unusual volume and clearness; her method positively Italian, and her executive powers thoroughly remarkable. We may safely anticipate a season of novelties and triumphs with such artists as Mr. Maretzek has now in store for us.

The Georgetown Water Works.—Capt. Meigs has presented his final report to the Water Board of Georgetown, (D. C.) There have been laid by the Board 45,254⅓ feet of pipe; 93⅓ per cent. of which is four-inch, the rest six-inch pipe. There are 79 fire-plugs, and there will be 105 free public hydrants on 86 and one public hydrant to 117 persons in the city. The cost has been thus far $30,602. There remains to be paid for setting up the hydrants, completing the repairs of the streets, and for stationery and other small charges, $3,394 65; making the total cost of the completed work $33,936 65, which makes the arrearages per foot for the pipes laid 82¾ cents, and per mile $4,345—including all fire-plugs, hydrants, and contingencies of every kind.

Discoursing of the franking privilege, the Bridgeport (Ct.,) *Advertiser* avers that Mr. Ferry, representative in Congress for Connecticut, "continues to load the mails. One of the carriers tells us that the bags for Litchfield County, on Saturday, were so numerous and so crammed that it took him the whole day to overhaul and assort them."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

Mr. Gladstone and the British Budget.

Terms of the Anglo-French Treaty.

Rumored Trouble between France and Piedmont.

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Halifax, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool at about 10 A. M. of the 11th, *via* Queenstown on the following day, arrived at Halifax at 3½ P. M. of the 22d. She will sail shortly for Boston at which port she will be due about midnight of Thursday.

The screw-steamship *Jura* for New-York was to leave Liverpool shortly after the *Europa*.

The —— arrived at midnight of the 9th, but was detained at the bar several hours for want of water. [The dispatch omits the name of the vessel, but it is probably the *Anglo-Saxon*.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on Feb. 8, Sir J. Tyrrell's bill abolishing the Church rates was debated. Sir G. C. Lewis and other Government supporters favored the measure; Mr. Disraeli and others opposed it; but the second reading was carried by a vote of 262 to 234. The majority was smaller than was anticipated.

On the 9th, in the Commons, Lord John Russell stated that no convention had been entered into between England and France relative to combined operations in China, but an ordinance on the subject had been issued which settled the basis of proceedings, and the question of a permanent occupation by either power of any portion of Chinese territory.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly obtained leave to bring in a bill for the prevention of bribery. Its provisions are very stringent.

Mr. Dunscombe moved that at the Parliamentary Elections in Gloucester and Wakefield, which have rendered themselves notorious for bribery, the votes be taken by ballot.

Lord Palmerston spoke against the ballot on general principles, and the motion was rejected by 31 majority.

On the 10th, in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell laid on the table the treaty of commerce with France.

Mr. Gladstone rose amidst great cheering and proceeded to make his financial statement. He stated that the annual income had been satisfactory, having produced £70,878,000, while the expenditure was £68,953,000. The estimated expenditures for the ensuing year were £70,100,000, and the estimated income from existing resources would only be £66,700,000, an apparent deficit of £9,400,000. To meet this, he proposed an income tax for the year of 10d. in the £1 on incomes above £150, and 7d. on incomes below that sum, which would give a surplus of nearly half a million. The tea and sugar duties he proposed to renew for another year. He entered into the provisions of the French treaty, and intimated that the duties would be reduced on wine from 5s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon; on brandy, from 15s. to 8s. 2d. per gallon; on timber, from 7s. 6d. to 1s.; on currants, from 15s. 9d. to 7s.; on raisins and figs, from 10s. to 6s.; on hops, from 45s. to 14s.; on chicory, from 16s. to 6s.; on agreement stamps, from 2s. 6d. to 6d. The duties are to be entirely abolished on paper, butter, tallow, cheese, oranges, nutmegs, and liquorice. Brokers' notes are to bear a stamp of one penny, and dock warrants three pence. There is to be a duty of one penny per package on all goods exported and imported pressed. The stamp on newspapers is entirely abolished. France agrees to reduce the duties on coal and coke in 1860, and on flax, hemp, and other items, from the 1st of June, 1861. On the 1st of October, 1861, France will reduce the duties on all articles of British production to an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent., and after three years to 25 per cent. England engages to reduce all duties on French manufactured goods. The treaty is to be in force ten years. He defended the action of the Government in negotiating this treaty. The army estimates are £15,800,000, including £5,000,000 for the China war. The Budget was received with cheers, and its consideration was fixed for the 20th.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a circular will soon be issued by the new French Foreign Minister to diplomatic agents abroad, which may be considered in some sort the programme of the Imperial Government. In its foreign policy it is to be eminently pacific and friendly to all.

It was reported at the French War office that the order for the French army in Italy to be ready to march at a day's notice had been countermanded.

Le Nord publishes the text of M. Thouvenel's reply to England's propositions as to Italian affairs. The only objection raised is to the fourth proposition, which declares that if the Central Italian States again vote in favor of annexation to Sardinia, France and England shall not oppose the entrance of Sardinian troops. In respect to this, M. Thouvenel says: "We regard ourselves bound by previous negotiations with Austria, and we could not to-day, in presence of the stipulations of Villafranca, pledge ourselves in a formal manner."

The Bourse was without much fluctuation. The Rentes on the 10th closed quietly at 69f. 80c.

There is nothing new of importance relative to the annexation of Savoy. The English journals publish a strong appeal to the English nation against the annexation. It is signed by twenty-four leading men of the capital of Savoy.

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the news of the French Army of Italy having received orders to be in readiness to move at the first notice has been confirmed. The order, it is stated, has reference not so much to any movement of the Neapolitan army to the Pope's territory as to the necessity of occupying Tuscany in case Piedmont continues opposed to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

Count Arese had left Turin for Paris, charged with an official mission.

The ministerial troubles still pervaded Naples, as the King had not given up the idea of ordering his army to pass the frontiers.

A revolutionary movement broke out in Accra, near Naples. Troops were sent, and a state of siege proclaimed.

The resignation of Filangieri, the Neapolitan Premier, is definitive.

A slight disturbance, caused by the address of the Pope, had occurred among the students at Rome.

A foreign loan of fifty million francs was spoken of.

SPAIN.

Marshal O'Donnell is created Duke of Tetuan, and raised to the rank of a Grandee of Spain. He had also been presented by the Queen with the ground on which the victory was won. Fifty cannon were captured at Tetuan.

In the battle of the 4th the Spanish loss was ten officers and 711 men killed and wounded.

O'Donnell judged it useless to pursue the Moors into the interior.

The Madrid *Epoca* expresses the opinion that on the capture of Tetuan, England would again offer her mediation for bringing about a peace, and it would probably be accepted.

AUSTRIA.

It is confirmed that Austria refuses to accede to the principal proposition of England for the settlement of the Italian question, but the formal communications on the subject had not been received by England and France.

Advices from Verona report great military preparations there. Count Degenfeld, Commander of the Second Austrian *Corps d'Armée*, declares in an order of the day, issued at Verona, that from the 15th of February the whole of the Venetian territory, province of Mantua, and districts of Trent, will be governed by martial law.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* asserts that orders have been sent Marshall Vaillant to occupy Tuscany with a portion of the French troops, and to transfer his head-quarters from Milan to Florence.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia, in accepting England's proposition on the Italian question, makes an important reservation that she could not approve any combination that migh

be in opposition to the principles of legitimacy on which the Prussian monarchy is founded.

There was a report that Russia will make a similar reservation.

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Calcutta and China mails reached Malta on the 8th, and were due in England on the 13th.

The India news is unimportant.

Three Queen's and two native regiments have been ordered from Madras to China.

Exchange at Calcutta 2s. 1d.; exports steady.

The Chinese were strongly fortifying Peking and the entrance to the Pei-ho. Ten thousand Tartar troops were centered near the Pei-ho. The British were energetically preparing for a campaign.

Exchange at Hong Kong had declined to 4s. 9½d. Rice was active at higher prices. Imports dull.

Exchange at Shanghai 4s. 8d. Trade brisk. Freights unchanged.

At Foo-Chow-Foo tea was very firm.

At Canton business was depressed.

The tonnage dues had been arranged under the American treaty.

Trade with Japan was stopped by the excessive demand of Europeans for Japanese gold in exchange for dollars, and by insults offered to the Japanese. The British Consul had issued a notification blaming the conduct of the Europeans.

Commercial Intelligence by the Europa.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money continued in active, though not pressing, demand. The weekly Court of the Bank of England Directors broke up without altering the rate of discount, the gold withdrawal having abated.

The funds had been inactive and rather lower, but an improvement occurred when it was found that the Bank minimum was not raised and Consols advanced.

The *Daily News'* City article, dated Monday evening, says: The Funds were firmer, and ⅜ higher under favorable anticipations of the budget. The other departments of the Stock Exchange were firmer.

The *Times'* City Article says: The fact of no gold being withdrawn from the Bank, and a feeling of political confidence at home constituted the chief causes of the better tone in the market. In the discount market there was no new feature; the demand continued active at former rates. The foreign Exchanges closed a shade lower.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of Cotton during the week at 78,000 bales, including 16,500 to speculators, and 8,500 for export. The market opened active with an advancing tendency, but closed quiet, and without change in rates. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet but steady, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....7¾d. Middling Mobiles.6 11-16d.
Middling Orleans....6¾d. Fair Uplands.....7 1-16d.
Fair Mobiles.....7¾d. Middling Uplands.6¾d.

The stock in port was estimated at 617,000 bales, of which 477,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices were firm, and there was an increased demand for goods and yarns.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market was generally firm, and Corn had an advancing tendency. All qualities are slightly higher.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour firm, but quiet, at 28s.@28s. 6d. Wheat firm, but quiet: Red, 9s. 6d.@9s. 10d.; White, 10s.@11s. 6d. Corn advanced 6d. since Tuesday; Yellow, 32s. 6d.@34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Bigland, Athya & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report Beef steady; stock increasing. Pork steady; sales of new Alburger's at 79s.; old neglected. Bacon buoyant and active; long middles, 49s.@50s; short do., 51s.@52s.; Cumberland, 47s.@48s. Lard firm at 56s.@59s. Tallow advanced 1s.; Butchers', 60s. 6d. Cheese firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London market there was a good demand for Money, at unchanged rates.

Consols closed on Friday at 94¾ for Money, and 94⅝@94¾ for Account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £35,000 since the last weekly return.

Barings' circular quotes Bar-silver at 5s. 2½d.; Dollars, 5s. 2½d.; Eagles nominal at 76s. 4d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Broker's Circular* reports Ashes in large speculative inquiry; sales of 1,200 bbls. at 29s.@30s. for Pots and 31s.@31s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice quiet, and all qualities slightly lower. Philadelphia Bark, 9s.@9s. 3d. Cod Oil, £36. Sperm Oil, £96@£94 10s. Linseed Oil easier, but quotations unchanged. Resin steady; common, 4s. 6d.; medium, 4s. 8d.@6s. 10d.; fine, 10s. Spirits Turpentine easier and more active, at 35s. 6d.@36s. 6d. Tea very firm.

LONDON MARKETS.

Barings' circular reports: Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Iron steady, at £5 10s.@£5 15s. for both rails and bars. Sugar dull, owing to the uncertainty regarding the future duty. Tea firm, and partially slightly higher; common Congou, 1s. 5½d. Spirits Turpentine firm, and slightly higher; sales at 36s. 6d. @37s. Tallow firm, at 60s. 3d.@60s. 6d. Copper buoyant. Hides slightly higher. Indigo sales—prices irregular, but market generally quiet. Linseed Cakes slightly higher; New-York, £9 12s. 6d.@£10. Fish Oils steady. Linseed Oil, 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d.

HAVRE MARKET.

(For the week including 7th inst.)

Cotton has an advancing tendency; sales of the week 11,000 bales, stock in port 126,000; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 106f.; do. *Bas* 100f. Breadstuffs dull, with a declining tendency. Ashes dull. Coffee firm. Oils nominal. Rice dull; Carolina slightly lower. Sugar steady. Lard dull and nominal. Whalebone firm.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring Brothers report a limited business at previous rates in State Stocks, but few of which are offered for sale. Railway securities dull and tending downward.

LATEST MARKETS.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Feb. 12.

Cotton—Sales yesterday, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet but steady. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Corn firm. Provisions quiet but steady.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 94¾@94¾ for account.

The Lost Steamship.

FALSE REPORT OF PASSENGERS SAVED—A DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

A rumor, of unknown origin, which obtained currency in this City yesterday, to the effect that fifty persons had been rescued from the unfortunate steamship *Hungarian*, proves to have been factitious. We have no tidings to add to the first report of the wreck, and there is no reason to hope that any of those on board survive.

The *Hungarian* was one of seven powerful screw-steamers owned by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, which were employed in running between Liverpool and Quebec and Montreal in Summer, and to Portland in Winter, touching at Cork. The present was the third trip which she had made, all her voyages having been performed in good time, and under favorable circumstances. She is of iron, 2,500 tons burden, was built on the Clyde in 1857, and was classed A 1 at Lloyds, where her hull is insured; her cargo being probably insured in part in the United States. She was valued at about £40,000. The *Hungarian* was a beautiful specimen of naval architecture, her bows rounded to that curve which modern shipbuilders have adopted as the shape which offers least resistance to the water. The rest of the hull was also in graceful proportions.

The vessel was 320 feet in length, her breadth of beam 39 feet, and depth of hold 27 feet. She was propelled by double engines of 350 horse power. The engines were constructed by Messrs. Tulloch & Denny, Dumbarton, and the vessel built by Mr. William Denny & Brothers, of the same place.

Her crew, all told, amounted to 110, which includes about 40 waiters. As this number was somewhat reduced at the present season, it is probable the crew did not exceed 100 persons. She had accommodations for 150 cabin and 360 steerage passengers.

The Montreal Company have already lost one vessel, the *Indian*, which left Liverpool on the 9th of November last, and was totally wrecked on the island of Mary Joseph, Nova Scotia, on the 21st of that month, under circumstances nearly similar to the present.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

City Court.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 20, 34, 35, 47, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 19, 22, 26, 22, 5, 10. The Judge of this Court has commenced proceedings against Supervisors Crooke, Wall and Delvecchio for slander, in publishing a statement of alleged delinquencies, upon which they make application to the Governor to have the Judge removed from office.

Wife Beating—Perhaps Murder.—Townsend Miller, a colored man residing in Navy-street, near Johnson-street, while intoxicated on Tuesday night, beat his wife so severely that it is feared she cannot recover. The accused, upon ascertaining the injuries he had inflicted, made his escape, and had not been arrested up to last night.

Fatal Fluid Accident.—Susan Gordon, who was seriously burned a few days since on Flushing-avenue, near Schenck-street, by the explosion of a fluid lamp, died yesterday in the City Hospital.

Items.—A well-known lawyer, after successfully defending a thief before one of the Police magistrates yesterday, received for his fee a counterfeit $5 bill from his client. The character of the bill was not discovered until it was too late to be rectified.... House No. 92 Meserole-street was robbed of property valued at $150, on Tuesday afternoon. The family was in the street looking at a procession at the time of the robbery.... The annual distribution of prizes took place last evening in the Brooklyn Institute, to the most meritorious pupils in the several classes.... The case of George Lambertson was continued in the Court of Sessions yesterday.... Counterfeit $5 bills on the New-Haven Bank were circulated in this city yesterday. Officer Waddy, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested a woman in the act of passing one of these bills. She was committed to answer.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF HON. SIMEON CAMERON FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The Republican State Convention was called to order at noon. Francis Jordan and John Hamilton were nominated for Chairman, and the result was decided in favor of Mr. Jordan by acclamation. The yeas and nays were demanded, and the decision was sustained by 10 majority. There was much confusion attendant upon the election.

Mr. Jordan made a speech on taking the Chair. A Committee on Contested Seats was appointed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was densely crowded.

Hon. James Pollock was elected permanent President, assisted by a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Pollock made a patriotic, Union-loving speech.

The Committee on Contested Seats made a report, which gave rise to an excited discussion on one of its propositions, that John Moore be substituted for John Noble, a Philadelphia delegate.

District-Attorney Mann said that Mr. Noble had signed a call for a Union meeting of another party, whose object was the destruction of the People's Party. He had deserted the party and did not dare to claim his seat.

After a spirited debate it was finally decided to accept of Mr. Moore by yeas 76, nays 56.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. M. B. Lowrie offered a resolution declaring that Mr. Cameron is the candidate of the People's Party of Pennsylvania before the Chicago Convention.

Col. P. S. White, of Philadelphia, would have the delegates go to Chicago free and untrammeled. He would like to see Pennsylvania's son chosen, but "Westward the star of Empire takes its way," and he preferred Mr. Bates, of Missouri, or Mr. Dayton, of New-Jersey.

Mr. Nevin, of Alleghany, moved that the resolution lie over.

Cries of "No," "No."

Mr. Nevin continuing, said—We came here to nominate a Governor, not to recommend any candidate for the Presidency. Let us nominate a Governor first, and then consider the resolution.

Mr. David Mumma, of Dauphin, said that the friends of Mr. Cameron merely desired an expression of the feeling of the people, and had no desire to stifle the doings of the Convention. [Applause.] Mr. Cameron was the choice of a large majority of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Marshall, of Alleghany, denounced the attempt to thrust Mr. Cameron upon the Convention. There might be a majority in favor of the resolution, but not such a majority as would crush out the voice of the minority. He asked the withdrawal of the resolution.

Mr. Lowrie refused to withdraw it.

Mr. Darlington, of Chester, Mr. Maxwell, of Northampton, and Dr. Lawrence, of Lawrence, opposed the resolution.

The Convention then adjourned till 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention, an attempt was made to keep all but the delegates, &c., from the hall, but the crowd forced the door and completely jammed the room.

The discussion on the resolution declaring Mr. Cameron the choice of Pennsylvania before the Chicago Convention was resumed.

Gen. Purviance, of Butler, suggested taking up business of a national character before nominating a candidate for Governor. He cited the fact that several other States had done so, as a precedent. He believed that there was not a single county in the State but what preferred Mr. Cameron before all others for the Presidency. He then dwelt on the claims of Mr. Cameron for the office, and his political course for the last twenty years.

Gen. Purviance was frequently applauded during his speech.

Gen. Negley, of Pittsburgh, said that he would have to vote against the resolution, although he paid a high compliment to Mr. Cameron, and said that Allegheny County had good reason to be proud of him.

Judge Hale, of Centre, favored Mr. Cameron, as a friend of the interests of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Nevins said that he did not make the motion to postpone the consideration of the resolution out of any hostile feelings to Mr. Cameron, but wanted it postponed until after the balloting for Governor.

Mr. Palmer, of Schuylkill, and Mr. Youngs, of Lycoming, warmly favored the resolution.

District-Attorney Mann, of Philadelphia, was opposed to Mr. Cameron, and said the people of his District were not favorable to him.

Mr. Marshall scouted the idea that Mr. Cameron was the choice of Pennsylvania. He (Marshall) could pick a hundred men in Pennsylvania who were a head and shoulders better than he in intellect, and sounder on the tariff.

Cries of "Question," "Question."

Mr. Mumma denied the charge that Mr. Cameron voted for Mr. Bigler for Governor, and said that he stood by the side of Mr. Cameron when he voted for Mr. Pollock.

The question on the postponement of the resolution was not agreed to by yeas 51; nays 81.

The original resolution indorsing Mr. Cameron as the choice of Pennsylvania before the Chicago Convention was then agreed to by yeas 89; nays 39.

Mr. Lowrie offered a resolution that a Committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed to report a full list of delegates at large, and by districts, to the Chicago Convention, and that such delegates be instructed to vote as a unit for Mr. Cameron for the Presidency.

Mr. McClure offered as a substitute, that the Convention elect eight delegates at large, and that the several Districts select their own delegates with a recommendation to support Mr. Cameron.

Pending the question, the Convention adjourned near midnight until the morning.

There is much enthusiasm among the friends of the different candidates for Governor. Nothing is definitely known as to who will be nominated, but it will probably be either Curtin or Covode. It is said the former will have the lead by about 45 or 47 on the first ballot, and the latter 33 or 35 on the final selection.

Mr. Jordan, the temporary chairman, is said to favor the chances of Curtin.

NEW-JERSEY UNION STATE CONVENTION.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The State Convention of the National Union Party met to-day. It was largely attended. Louis Condict, of Morris, was chosen President. The following Delegates to the National Convention, in Baltimore, were elected:

At Large—Joseph F. Randolph, James Bishop.

District Delegates—First District—Jesse E. Payton; Second District—Joseph W. Allen; Third District—Peter I. Clark; Fourth District—Samuel A. Van Saun; Fifth District—James A. Williamson. Alternates were also appointed.

Strong resolutions were adopted in favor of the Union and against the Republicans; also in favor of a Union party in every State for separate and independent action.

Hon. Mr. Harris, M. C., of Maryland, Hon. Joseph F. Randolph and Col. Peter I. Clark addressed the Convention and were enthusiastically applauded.

VIRGINIA OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The Opposition State Convention assembled here to-day, and is largely attended.

Mr. Janney, of Loudon, was chosen President.

The speeches thus far are strongly Union, and in opposition to a Southern conference.

The address of the National Executive Committee was laid before the Convention.

No important business was transacted.

Over 1,000 delegates are registered, representing seventeen counties.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention met at Madison to-day.

Resolutions indorsing the course of Senator Douglas were adopted by 165 to 22.

The Convention meets at 9 o'clock to-night for the purpose of electing Delegates to Charleston.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The Democratic State Convention, for the election of Delegates to Charleston, assembled in this city to-day. Geo. V. N. Lathrop, Ex-Senator Stuart, Geo. W. Peck and P. H. Riley were elected Delegates at Large, and eight District Delegates were chosen. Resolutions were passed reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform; acknowledging the binding force of the decisions of the Supreme Court; denouncing John Brown's raid, and charging it unequivocally upon the Republican Party; presenting Stephen A. Douglas as the choice of Michigan and the Northwest, and expressing the belief that he can and will obtain the support of the country; and denouncing the present and past State Administrations. The Convention was very full and harmonious. The Delegates were elected by acclamation, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A Fracas between Lawyers.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

During the hearing of a libel suit to-day, instituted by the Editor of the *Pennsylvanian* against the *Sunday Atlas*, a fracas occurred between Robert Tyler, representing the former, and James C. Van Dyke, counsel for the latter. The police interfered, preventing a serious collision.

Express to California.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW OVERLAND COMPANY.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The Central California and Pike's Peak Express Company organized yesterday. W. H. Russell was elected President, together with a full board of officers, of which Wm. B. Waddell, Alexander Majors, John S. Jones, J. B. Simpson and B. T. Fickein are prominent members. The new Company have purchased the entire material of the Pike's Peak Company, and will perform the mail and express service to Utah and California, in conjunction with that to the gold regions.

From the Plains.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-MEXICAN MAIL.

INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The New-Mexican mail from Pawnee Fork arrived to-day. Some Indians were on the route, but owing to an escort being with the mail, made no attack.

Mr. Beach, postmaster at Beach Valley, died a few days ago.

An escort of soldiers left Fort Leavenworth on the 20th, and are instructed to await at Pawnee the arrival of the mail which leaves this office on Monday next.

Town Elections in Onondaga County.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The town elections in nineteen towns in Onondaga County, yesterday, resulted in the choice of seventeen Republicans, and two Democratic Supervisors. There are eight more to be elected in the city of Syracuse. These stood last year five Republicans and three Democrats.

Canadian Matters.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

A very lengthy address from the Reform Association appears in this morning's *Globe*, advocating a dissolution of the union, and the establishment of two or more provinces with local legislatures, a central authority to administer matters common to the whole country, and a written constitution.

The Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada* sailed at noon, with 37 passengers for Liverpool, and 14 for Halifax, but no specie. Weather mild and thick with indications of rain.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

Flour firm; sales 2,000 bbls., at $5 75@$6. Wheat firm; sales 3,000 bushels, at $1 50 for white, and $1 36 for red. Corn unchanged. Oats dull and lower; sales at 43½c. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $18 50@$18 75. Whisky steady.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

Flour quiet. Wheat steady. Corn less firm at 74c.@76c. Mess Pork firm at $18@$18 25. Whisky dull at 24c. CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 2,200 bales. Market depressed. SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 1,850 bales. Market firm.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

Stocks quiet. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92½; Reading Railroad, 20½; Morris Canal, 51⅞; Long Island Railroad, 11⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅛. Exchange on New-York, par.

The Storm.

PROVIDENTIAL STREET-CLEANING—GALLANTRY OF THE POLICE—VESSELS DETAINED IN THE HARBOR.

The rain, as if in disgust at the dirty face which the City has lately worn, has condescended at length to join the authorities in cleaning the streets. It is true, the authorities had a little the start in point of time; but they were so unaccustomed to any action for public relief, that the rain steadily gained on them, and at last came out many lengths ahead. The purification by the falling element was inaugrated yesterday noon, by firing cannons, and a display of flags from the City Hall, on the steps of which a dense throng had assembled for the purpose of witnessing the strange phenomenon of a public washing of New-York. When the rain had fairly begun its work, the crowd dispersed, as if satisfied with the display. The The evaeuation of the mud from the City was hardly less grateful to the people than the departure of the National enemy, years ago, at the approach of that great man, in whose honor yesterday was kept. But the departure of this accumulation of snow and dirt excited serious apprehensions among the residents of the streets running down to the rivers. As the waters carried down the filth, the sidewalks were inundated, and some basements were injured. A volunteer corps of men, women and children, armed with shovels and brooms, stood at their doors, and with strenuous efforts drove the rushing filth from their threatened abodes. The wharves were flooded, and many cartloads of dirt were deposited upon the piers. But it was a great day for those chivalric gentlemen—the Police. They were in their glory. In the time-tested fact that women will go out when it rains, if only to show their nicely made, pretty little water-proof boots, our gallant policemen found their principal exercise and greatest joy. The women did go out, even when the waters were highest in the streets, and as dirty as the highly-flavored Thames. In doing so, peradventure, they must go over the crossings, and what policeman with the heart of a Howard and the pluck of a Hennan, (which every policeman has,) could remain quiescent when those highly-polished, distracting little boots were in danger of being soiled, To their everlasting credit be it said, they did not; but dashing through the slimy deeps, they seized the fair owners of these boots and bore them both to a place of safety, gallantly and triumphantly. But policemen are only human, after all, and have many of the failings that flesh is heir to—one of the most prevalent being a partiality for the beautiful. The poet, singing of an important personage, exclaims:

"It was na' the bonnet,
But the head that was in it."

And so it was with our policemen yesterday. Observation revealed the fact that it was not so much the beauty of the boot as the lowliness of its owner that aroused the police to their unwonted exertion. A worthy female who chanced to make her appearance on Broadway above Stewart's, was allowed to wait for the waters to pass by for nearly half an hour, simply because her face was a little too red, her nose too prominent, and her aged chin happened to be embellished with a mole. Had not a member of an engine company, then passing, left the rope and given the old lady "a lift," she might have stood there during the remainder of her natural life, for all the handsome policeman would have done to help her—he preferred a young lady's smile to an old woman's "God bless you," as payment for his attentions.

In the harbor the storm was so violent that a number of steamers were delayed in starting from the docks, and several vessels which were under way before it commenced, dropped their anchors in the Lower Bay and lay to until it had moderated. Business among the shipping was obstructed for a few hours, but the great benefit to the City in the cleansing of the streets altogether overbalances any injury which the storm may have inflicted.

After the rain had ceased, last evening, a dense fog settled over the rivers, which almost put an end to the movements of the ferry-boats, and obliged the different lines to adopt the usual precautions against collisions. The fog-bells and steam-whistles were the only guides which enabled them to reach their respective destinations. The Williamsburgh boats, as usual, were hauled off entirely, obliging people to cross other ferries.

[Advertisement.]

London Club Sauce.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by Parker Brothers, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. Parker, at No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—By the timely use of these famous medicines the evil consequences from coughs and colds may be prevented; the seeds of asthma, lung disease, rheumatism, &c., are nipped in the bud and the constitution fortified against future attacks.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co., Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless, double-thread

$40 SEWING MACHINE. $40

Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,606. No. 45 Cedar-st.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 3 sewing machines.....$120
No. 1 sewing machines.....90
The family sewing machine, A.....75
The family sewing machine.....60
Hemming gauges.....4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.
NO. 163 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

REMOVAL.

Davis Collamore & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS, &c.,
Have removed to their new store,
No. 479 BROADWAY, between Grand and Broome sts.

Barthel's

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.
BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Perry's Japanese

BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.

Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Snow and Rain vs. Balls and Parties.—Ladies' India Rubber Boots and Shoes of all styles, for snow and rain; White Satin, Kid, and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers for balls and parties, at
J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Everybody could be useful and happy if they had the proper occupation, and knew how to control their passions and use their talents to the best advantage. A correct phrenological examination, as given at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, is just what is needed by most persons.

MARRIED.

Geib—Egbert.—In the village of Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. T. R. G. Peck, of Charleston, S. C., Wm. H. Geib to Margaret Egbert, daughter of the late Barnet Egbert, all of the former place.

Wallack—Morr.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 20, by Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Joseph Wallack to Mary Augusta, daughter of John Mott, Esq.

Oothout—Drake.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Edward M. Pecke, Edward Oothout to Julia C., daughter of the late William H. Drake.

Taylor—Randolph.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, by Rev. E. L. Taylor, Eugene M. Taylor to Mary S. Randolph, daughter of John B. Randolph.

Savage—Marbacher.—At Christ Church, Easton, Penn., on Tuesday, Feb. 21, by Rev. E. Greenwald, D. D., George W. Savage, of Rahway, N. J., to Elizabeth C., daughter of the late John Marbacher, of Easton.

DIED.

Fanshaw.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 20, Daniel Fanshaw, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, 3d-av. and 91st-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

McFadden.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 21, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian-like fortitude, Mary McFadden, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, aged 66 years.

The friends and relatives, also those of her son, Michael McFadden, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 49 Mott-st. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

McLaughlin.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 22, Robert, infant son of William G. and Elizabeth McLaughlin, aged 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 5 Prince-st., near the Bowery.

Horton.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 22, suddenly, of apoplexy, William H. Horton, aged 36 years.

His funeral will take place, from the residence of his brother, Charles A. Horton, No. 50 Laurens-st., on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wright.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, of diphtheria, (sore throat,) Frank Sheldon Wright, son of Thomas and Maria S. Wright, of Racine, Wis., aged 12 years, 7 months and 4 days.

His remains will be taken to Racine.

Clark.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, Elizabeth Clark, relict of the late George Clark, late of Bath, England, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John J. Wickstead, No. 33 Dominick-st., on Friday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Hilton.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, Alexander Stewart, infant child of Henry and Ellen B. Hilton, aged 7 months.

Interment at Greenwood.

Nicoll.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, Ida Nicoll, only daughter of Thomas and Isabella Nicoll, aged 9 years and 1 month.

Her remains will be taken to Elizabethtown, N. J., for interment.

Doane.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, Dudley B., son of Charles N. and Elizabeth A. Doane, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Leggett.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, Ada Eveline, only child of Samuel R. and Rebecca Leggett, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandparents, No. 13 South 10th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Sweet flower of love, we would have kept thee,
That thou might'st have cheer'd our now sad home,
But God has decreed that thou should'st leave us,
To dwell with Christ, where sorrows cannot come.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Young.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, Jessie, only daughter of Daniel R. and Sarah Ann Young, aged 3 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 255 Schermerhorn sts.

Wright.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, William Edward, only son of William H. and Margaret E. Wright, aged 2 years, 5 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 171 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

Sullivan.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 20, of consumption, Jane Agar, wife of John Sullivan, late of Cumberland-st.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Anthony.—At Southfield, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, Johnson Anthony, aged 75 years, 7 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Reynolds.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 22, Emma, daughter of Samuel and Mary E. Reynolds, aged 4 years and 2 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 89, Feb. 22, 1860.

43, 66, 37, 31, 75, 3, 49, 65, 10, 36, 13, 28.

Class No. 90, Feb. 22, 1860.

7, 52, 56, 29, 42, 26, 63, 69, 2, 64, 38, 12, 75.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 22, 1860
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND

KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

BY THE

SOLE AGENTS,

J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,

Nos. 36 and 38 Burling-slip.

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS,

will speak at the

COOPER INSTITUTE,

on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27,

to the

REPUBLICANS OF NEW-YORK.

Useful in all families.—Hegeman & Co.'s Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

STARR'S

Chemically-Prepared

GLUE,

For family use; 25c. per bottle, with brush.
For sale by all Drug, Book, Toy, Fancy and Hardware Stores and Groceries. THOS. JOHNSON, Agent,
No. 142 Fulton-st.

JONES' HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.

The lease and fixtures of this noted Hotel are for sale at a great bargain. The furniture is entirely new, having been put in within a year, and the House now doing a successful business. Inquire of D. M. STIGER, in possession, or of F. G. SCRIBA, No. 18 Murray-st. N. Y.

OLD DOMINION COFFEE POTS.

Their popularity increases. They are decidedly the BEST in use for saving the coffee and retaining the aroma. For sale to the trade and retail, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK,

IS OUT THIS MORNING,

Containing its usual variety of interesting, useful, current and miscellaneous reading.

DR. TYNG'S FOURTH ARTICLE

of his series of

"FAMILIAR LETTERS ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS,"

is one of the most interesting of these popular and practical contributions. It narrates several signal instances of the useful results of Sunday School Teaching. Dr. Tyng's long and ample experience in the management of Sunday Schools gives to all that he writes on this subject a weight and importance such as the public can scarcely look for from any other pen.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER,

Author of "Nothing to Wear,"

Contributes a fresh and sparkling paper, in his new series of satires on Fashionable Life in New-York, entitled,

"A SUNDAY WITH THE FUNGUS FAMILY."

As the Fungus family are already widely known, not only in the upper circles of the City but elsewhere, it will be a matter of interest to many to know how a fashionable family can sometimes spend a Sunday in not the most profitable way.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SERMON,

FOR THIS WEEK,

Is from the text:

"And above all things have fervent charity among yourselves; for charity shall cover a multitude of sins."

This discourse is one of the most brilliant and impressive that has been preached in Plymouth Church for several months. It is in the author's richest and happiest style, and made an unusually profound impression at the time of its delivery.

OUR FRENCH CORRESPONDENT, writing from a nameless place in France, (where the Emperor will not be likely to find him out,) gives the latest intelligence as to the position and prospects of public affairs on the Continent.

OUR ITALIAN AND ENGLISH CORRESPONDENTS contribute fresh and interesting letters.

"A VISIT TO A LOGGING CAMP," by Lyman Abbott, is a Winter picture which will be recognized by everybody who has ever known cold weather as it is felt in the State of Maine.

"A FLY IN THE CATHEDRAL"—A poem.

"FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE ON NURSING."

AN ACCOUNT OF A NEW MANUSCRIPT OF THE BIBLE FROM MOUNT SINAI.

A LETTER FROM TURKEY—Giving intelligence from Constantinople to Jan. 10.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE for this week reviews some of the recent significant speeches in Congress.

MORE ABOUT THE "PREMIUM QUESTIONS"—Which the New-York *Observer* has not yet answered.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

has a racy article on

"CAPITAL IN BUSINESS,"

which is recommended to the special attention of all business men who either drink, gamble, swear, or cheat. All such persons are respectfully referred to this article, in which they will find something to their advantage.

Terms.—$2 per annum, by mail

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

The subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas J. Fenwick, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, March 8 next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable property, belonging to the said estate, viz., situate in the City of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) viz.:

1. The lot of ground situate on the northwest corner of South 7th and 2d sts., containing southerly in front on South 7th-st. 18 feet 6¾ inches, easterly on 2d-st. 80 feet, northerly in the rear 18 feet 11¾ inches, and westerly 80 feet 7¾ inches, on which said lot is a brick store and dwelling-house, three stories in height and 32 feet in depth, known as No. 35 South 7th-st.

2. The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of South 7th-st., adjoining above-mentioned lot on the west, containing southerly in front 14 feet 7¾ inches, easterly on one side 80 feet 7 inches northerly in the rear 14 feet 7¾ inches, and westerly on the other side 53 feet 6 inches, on which said lot is a brick store and dwelling-house, three stories in height and 32 feet in depth, with a two-room in the rear of the depth of 30 feet 6 inches—known as No. 33½ South 7th-st.

3. The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of South 7th-st., adjoining last above-mentioned lot on the west, containing southerly in front 15 feet and ½ an inch, easterly on one side 80 feet 6 inches, northerly in the rear 15 feet and ½ an inch, and westerly on the other side 80 feet 5 inches, on which said lot is a brick store and dwelling-house, three stories in height and 32 feet in depth—known as No. 33 South 7th-st.

4. The lot of ground situate on the westerly side of 2d-st., between South 6th and South 7th sts., 85 feet northerly from South 7th-st., containing easterly in front 24 feet 4 inches, westerly in the rear 23 feet 11 inches, northerly on one side 80 feet, and southerly on the other side 80 feet 9½ inches, on which said lot is a two-story dwelling-house of the depth of 80 feet, known as No. 17 2d-st.

5. The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of 2d-st., between 7th and 8th sts., 125 feet easterly from 7th-st., containing in width in front and in rear 25 feet 9 inches, and in depth on each side 120 feet, on which said lot is a brick dwelling-house, two stories in height, with an attic and sub-cellar, and 35 feet in depth—known as No. 204 South 2d-st.

6. The lot of ground situate on the northerly side of South 2d-st., adjoining last above-mentioned lot on the east, containing in width in front and rear, 24 feet 5 inches, and in depth on each side 120 feet—known as No. 206 South 2d-st.

Part of the purchase-money can remain on Bond and Mortgage, at 7 per cent. Full, positive and title indisputable. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN T. FENWICK, one of the undersigned, No. 77 South-st., New-York City.—Dated Feb. 14, 1860.

JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, } Executors.
GEORGE W. MATSELL, }
MARY B. FENWICK, Executrix.

PROPERTY FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A first-class stone front, three-story house, with attic. Montague, between Hicks and Henry sts., substantially built, 26x62 feet, with two lots of ground, 26x100 each, running through from Montague to Remsen sts. Would sell the house and both lots together, or house and one lot, or the Remsen-st. lot separately, to suit purchasers. House furnished in part, or no mirrors, chandeliers, gas and water fixtures. Apply to JOHN P SARDY,
No. 58 South st., corner Wall-st.,
New York City.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brownstone front Houses, Nos. 16, 19 and 21 2d-place. Lots 20 feet 1¾ inches by 100 feet 8¼ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above a desirable location, well built, and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantels, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 77 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, suited to all kinds of manufacturing purposes, 35 acres of land, with about 800 feet of water front, on the south shore of Staten Island, a half mile from Port Richmond ferry. On the premises is a wharf, where a vessel can lie drawing 9 feet at low water; also, a large double house and out-buildings. It was formerly the residence of Dr. Harrison, and in every respect a desirable location. It will be sold in whole or part, as may be wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 148 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 80 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Railroad grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented, first. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The large 4-story brown-stone house, No. 28 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; has twenty rooms and every convenience for a large genteel family. Also a splendid church-site, 100 by 200 feet, on the highest ground on Murray Hill. Also, 22 of the most desirable lots on Murray Hill, free from rock and surrounded by elegant residences. Terms liberal. Apply to the owner, at 12 M., JOHN H. SHERWOOD 9 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS House, west of Lexington av., on 21st-st., fronting Gramercy Park; lot 26 feet by half the block; house is three rooms deep, (80 feet,) on first and second floors, and has every modern convenience; will be rented, unfurnished, for $2,000 a year, or furnished for $3,000. Inquire at No. 37 Water-st., between 11 and 4 o'clock. Part paid, $20,000 may remain on mortgage for 10 years, at 7 per cent.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, 174 Wyckoff-st., corner of 9th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Astor-place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET AND WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—For sale at a bargain, the four-story English basement brown-stone house No. 43 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.; also the three-story and basement high-stoop brown stone house No. 155 West 34th-st., on liberal terms. Inquire of KELLOGG & PARKER, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN WEST TWENTIETH-street. The new and elegant four-story brown stone house No. 31 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is in every respect a first-class one, having been very carefully built, with all the modern improvements; is now in good order, and will be sold cheap, on accommodating terms. For particulars, and for permission to see the house apply to WM. M. BUSH, No. 61 Broadway.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the Ferry, several three-story brick houses and stores, which will be sold very low to close an estate; a small amount can be paid down, and the balance from time to time, in sums to suit purchasers. Also, several lots in Williamsburgh for sale on the same terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

WATER PRIVILEGE FOR SALE—ABOUT 15 feet fall, on an excellent stream of water, 28 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Railroad Depôt and harbor; situated in a pleasant and healthy locality with several manufactories in the neighborhood. It offers many inducements to a manufacturer. Inquire of AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, No. 117 Wall-st. New-York.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, &c.—FOR SALE OR to let, the large and valuable Foundry at Sing Sing, with extensive buildings, including steam-engine with boiler, fixtures, &c., all in good order, located on the Hudson River Railroad, near the depôt. Will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a responsible tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or JAMES W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—AT ADAMSVILLE, A FEW MINUTES' walk from Fordham depôt, the plot of land known as No. 10, containing about one acre, beautifully located, fronting on three of the principal streets, viz.: Fordham and Madison avs., and the first street south of the Kingsbridge Road. Price $1,000, cash. Address A., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN-built three story brown-stone dwelling-house, with two lots of ground, together with a stable, on 94th-st., near 5th-av., within one block of Central Park. It will be sold on favorable terms, or let to a good tenant; possession given immediately. Apply to WM. D. MALTBIE, No. 122 Pearl-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing Water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 26 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 15 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MODERATE-SIZED House, (lot 20x96,) No. 50 West 11th-st., between University-place and 6th-av. The house has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. For price and permit to see the house apply to the owner, No. 32 Pine-st., office No. 6, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x55 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE—A NEW SMALL HOUSE, TWO STORIES, attic and under cellar, with all the modern improvements; neighborhood good; lot 100 feet deep; built in the best manner, just finished; first house east of 3d-av. on 32d-st., south side. Inquire on the premises. Price $4,500. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, LEXINGTON-av., southeast corner 39th-st., No. 103, a three-story brown stone front house, 24x60 feet, lot 80 feet, replete with the modern improvements and first-class finish. Inquire on the premises. Also, two brown-stone front houses on 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE AND LOT NO. 97 Laurens-st., together with the business—being an old established feed business; this is an opportunity that seldom offers to any person wishing to engage in the business. Terms made known by calling upon GILMAN & CONOVER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 EAST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., a first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, parlor doors, and stairs, black walnut; front blinds, mahogany; size, 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises of Hamilton & Ryer.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL 3-STORY BRICK COTtage house, No. 225 9th-st., size of house about 17 by 28, lot 38, and replete with every modern improvement. Price $4,000. Apply to W. L. CORTELYOU, No. 124 Bowery, corner Grand-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

BLEECKER-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE 3½-story brick-front house No. 59 Bleecker-st., east of and near Broadway. The house is 27 by 52; lot 27 by 100; possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

$5,300—A THREE STORY BRICK House, with ten rooms, and all the modern improvements, in 24th-st., between 6th and 10th avs. Owner removed to the country. Inquire at No. 306 West 20th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMERCY-PARK, NO. 100 East 21st-st., the brown-stone English basement house now occupied by the subscriber, being 20 feet by 60 feet. The property is in the very best order. Two-thirds the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Possession may be had before May 1. Also, the house adjoining, No. 102, on the same terms. Possession may be had at once. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, 496 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PIECE OF ground on this island, comprising about (500 fifty lots, situated on 33d and 34th sts. and Avenue B; on the premises is a double two story and attic house, conservatory, grape and green houses barn, stable, &c. The garden and grounds are filled with the choicest kinds of fruit trees of every description, and the conservatory and green houses with the rarest flowers and plants; all in fine order; the property, as a whole, is beautifully located, and may be easily divided into building lots; accessibility to the City, and its perfect healthfulness, makes it most desirable for a private residence or public institution. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE at Williamsburgh, situated on the south-westerly corner of 1st and South 9th sts., near the Peck-slip and Roosevelt-st. Ferries, being 150 feet on 1st-st. and extending 360 feet on South 9th-st. to the East River—having a water front of 150 feet and return dock of about 175 feet, with the right of extending blocks and bridges 250 feet into the river, containing about 23 lots of ground. Depth at low water in front of bulkhead about 20 feet. For further particulars apply to EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite the above.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LOTS NO. 20 ABINGton-place, three stories and attic; also No. 51 Hammond-st., three stories, new; No. 6 Warren-place, Charles-st., three stories; No. 12 Hammond-st., brown stone, three stories; all first-class houses, with modern improvements and high basements; also, No. 115 Sullivan-st., front and rear house, 25x100; also, two lots, 25x100, each on 7th av., between 47th and 48th sts., east side. Apply to N. ROE and S. D. WILSON, office No. 300 Varick-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IN TREMONT, Westchester County, eleven miles from the City Hall on the Harlem Railroad, a well-built two-story house with basement and attic, also wing attached. Lot 100x120 feet, situated on Madison-av., near 11th-st. Only five minutes walk from the depôt. For full particulars, inquire of HALL BROTHERS, No. 128 6th-av, or of C. C. WALLACE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY, BROWN stone-front house, No. 56 St. Marks-place, containing all modern improvements, built in the most substantial manner, and in perfect repair. Lot 25 by 100 feet deep. House 25 by 60 feet. Terms easy; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises. Can be seen from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment 4-story house in 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., built by a Scotch gentleman for his own use, in the most convenient and complete manner, now offered for sale in consequence of his return to Europe to reside permanently. Terms easy. For cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP brick and brown stone basement house, on the north side of 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; house 18.9x48 feet, lot 18.9x100.5; all modern improvements; the block paved with Belgian pavement; $4,000 can remain. Title indisputable. Possession by the 1st of March. Apply to the owner, on the premises, No. 148 West 53d-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment house in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000; half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class large size brick house, well located, in Brooklyn, convenient to ferries, with or without furniture, &c. for a well improved country place or a farm of 40 to 100 acres, with or without some stock on it. Hudson River preferred. Address, with full particulars, BOSTON, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLY-LOCATED HOUSE No. 113 2d-st., with lot 25 feet 2 inches by 105 feet 11 inches. Has two-story extension attached with basement under; solid mahogany parlor doors, gas, Croton water, closets, &c., and is in complete and thorough order. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises or to RUSSELL CRANE, No. 173 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 42 West 38th-st., 21 by 50 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches in depth, richly furnished, and in complete order throughout. Price $22,500. Apply on the premises. House can be viewed daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 92 WEST 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; one of the pleasantest blocks in New York; house in perfect order; modern improvements; beautiful gas fixtures; lot (including court-yard in front,) 103 feet deep. Inquire as above, from 3 to 6 P. M. J. B. MILLER.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., and one on 35th-st., adjoining. They are first class, modern-ate size, and prices according. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, DAVID B. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE mansion house, and 14 lots of ground, (being the late residence of Mr. Large,) on Clinton, Union and President sts., South Brooklyn, with stable, green-house, &c.; grounds beautifully laid out. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC FRAME house and lot, with two-story tea-room, No. 91 Bayst., Jersey City, with full lot; price $3,000; $1,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of P. J. NEEFUS, New-York City Post-office, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BROWN FRONT HOUSE and lot, No. 78 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, and near Union-square; house 18x50, lot 18x92. In complete order. A large portion can remain. Apply to EDM. DARROW, 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 80 35th-st., second door east of Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements. Price, $9,000; $4,700 can remain on mortgage. Apply to S. C. PERRY, No. 427 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A NEAT BASEMENT AND FOUR-story house in 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.; house 20x53 feet; lot half the block; containing all the modern improvements. Also, one in 37th-st., near Madison-av., 25x60. For terms, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 50 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House 20 by 60 feet to second story; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, corner 35th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-BUILT MODERN AND convenient house No. 87 West 21st. It was carefully built of the best materials, and is well situated, comfortable, and free from the possibility of nuisance. Apply to Messrs. G. & W. YOUNGS, builders, 163 7th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—SIXTEEN LOTS, situated on 11th-av between 26th and 27th sts. Apply on the premises. D. S HALSTEAD & CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE WEST BANK OF THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—The house and all the out-buildings are of stone, well and thoroughly built, with between six and seven acres of land, well laid out, and containing the choicest varieties of fruit of all kinds, deciduous and evergreen trees. The site is one of the best on the Hudson, commanding the Pass, the Mountain, Newburgh Bay, and a grand sweep of the finest scenery in the country. The estate combines everything for an elegant residence. It has been occupied about a year, and will be sold furnished, together with horses, carriages, &c. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A MOST beautiful place on the Hudson, within thirty miles of the City, and less than five minutes' walk from the depôt at the railroad station. The ground, which comprises about ten acres, is high and grandly diversified, abounding in fruit and shade trees of the choicest quality, with springs and running water, and affording a prospect over land and water, which for magnificence and loveliness is nowhere surpassed on the banks of the Hudson. It has a large and commodious mansion, green house, &c., with all necessary dependencies and other buildings, and is a place to be desired, beautiful for situation, and every way fitted, by its character and surroundings, for the residence of a gentleman of taste and appreciation. ROSWELL G. PIERCE,
No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River, between 210th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the depôt. House large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three-fifths acres, in terraces, lawns, &c. For particulars apply to A. R. VAN NEST, No. 50 Warren-st., or WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 94 Front-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—8½ MILES FROM the depôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the depôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome, double, two-story cottage, firmly built, nearly new and beautifully located; an ample supply of choice fruit, berries, grapes and shrubbery; within three minutes' walk of depôt. Apply at No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—TO HIRE, WITHIN THIRTY MILES of New-York, a large and comfortable dwelling, with from 5 to 10 acres of ground. Address, with full particulars, "RESIDENCE," Madison square Post-office, New-York.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENteel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 20 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, at the premises, near the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE country mansion of the late Garret Green, deceased, situated in Elizabeth, New Jersey, with about 16 acres of land under high cultivation, great variety of grafted fruit trees among which are about 160 pear trees, shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c.; superior garden, all the beds bordered with boxwood and arbor vitæ, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, and other garden fruit, in great abundance. The situation is the highest and healthiest portion of the town. The house is 26 by 36 and 23 by 50, erected in the most substantial manner, and has all the modern improvements. The first and second floors contain 15 rooms, (large,) and numerous pantries closets, storerooms, bath-room, with hot and cold water, and water-closet; 6 rooms in attic; house warmed throughout with best hot-air furnace; marble mantels and marble washstands, with water introduced on all the floors; a good cemented cellar under the whole house; range in kitchen, copper boiler, sinks, &c.; out-buildings in good order, and consist of a large barn, two carriage-houses crib, poultry-house, gardener's cottage, shop and ice-house. Distance one hour from New-York, per boat or rail. Commutation $55 per year. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor, corner of Horatio and West sts., or to G. B. WHITTELSEY, No. 206 Broadway, or at his real estate office, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH two acres of land, at Stuyvesant Landing, Columbia County, New-York, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains, being on an elevated position, and is well adapted for a Summer or permanent residence. There is a fine house on it. 45.6 by 54 feet deep, with a piazza extending the whole front. The house has hot and cold water, baths, &c., and contains sixteen rooms. This place is worthy the attention of those who desire a pleasant home in the country. Terms reasonable. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF W. N. SEYmour, Esq., at Yonkers one mile from the depôt. Contains in all about 70 acres, but will be divided by disposing of 35 acres including all the improvements. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and have a great variety of fruit in three large orchards, besides small fruit of almost all kinds. House large and very finely built, containing water, baths, furnace, &c. All the necessary out-buildings for a large farm; greenhouse, ice-house, (filled,) farmer's lodges, &c. Full particulars, with maps and photograph, may be seen at the office of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5; or W. N. SEYMOUR, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Thirty acres of land, being a part of the premises owned and occupied by the late W. P. C. Smith. The view of the Hudson and the Highlands, as seen from the premises, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site on the river. The grounds are well stocked with grapes, strawberries and raspberries, and also good kitchen garden. On the premises are a great variety of choice fruit-trees, in a thrifty and healthy condition; also many fine ornamental trees about the house. The building and premises generally are in good order, well suited for a gentleman's residence. The whole of the land, or any part of it, will be let or sold with the building. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BERGEN HILL.—To let or lease for a term of years, the Summer residence of the late Col. James Harrison; the premises consist of a large double two-story and attic frame house, with bath room, hot and cold water, two-story brick stable, cow stable, ice-house, observatory, Summer houses, smoke-house, granary, chicken-house; would be suitable for a Summer garden, being only 1½ miles from the Jersey City or Hoboken ferries; stages and horse-cars pass every five minutes until 1 o'clock at night. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LEASE FOR TWO years—a furnished house and 2 acres of land. The proprietor, being about to leave the country, wishes to lease his premises. The house is beautifully located on a slope of ground, and surrounded by fruit, forest and ornamental trees. There is an excellent stable and carriage house, with the recent improvements; attached is a kitchen garden, with the choicest kinds of fruits. Water and gas in the house. Terms, for the whole, $1,000 per annum. Also, for sale, three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—These lots have the most beautiful commanding view, which cannot be equalled on Manhattan Island. Upon these lots you have a view of the whole of the Bay of New-York, Narrows and the Ocean; also the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and the vicinity of the air, and healthy position it cannot be excelled. Another great advantage, these lots may be reached in 35 or 40 minutes from the City of New-York. Maps can be seen of the location at the office of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS ELEgant country residence is on the Connecticut River, 4 hours from New-York, and is situated on the skirts of a beautiful grove, on an eminence commanding an extensive and delightful prospect. The buildings are of stone, 2½ stories high, containing all the modern improvements, handsomely frescoed and finished in the very best style. As much land may be had as desired. Will be sold very low, on easy terms. Address
F. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

STATEN ISLAND—TO RENT—A HOUSE IN good order at Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of the New-Brighton Ferry, and close to the Pavillion, and commanding one of the finest views on the Island. Possession can be given at once. The house contains 12 rooms, bath, water-closet, the best of water. Stable, coach house, cow-house, chicken-house, green-house, vegetable and fruit garden, asparagus bed, peach pear and plum trees. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE premises known as the Stamford Female Seminary. House large and suitable for a Summer hotel or similar purpose. Lot about 1¾ acres, with fruit and ornamental trees and barn. If not previously disposed of the above will be sold by public auction on THURSDAY, 16th March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Terms and conditions at time of sale. Apply to W. J. MEAD, Stamford, or A. PHELPS, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN RESidence, about a half hour's ride from City Hall and close by Hudson River Railroad depôt. The grounds around the house are very tastefully laid out and shaded by fine old trees of the original forest growth. The house is very commodious and comfortable, and commands a thirty-mile river view. Barns, stable, carriage-house, all in order. Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—IN EAST MORRISANIA, A BASEment and two-story house and one acre of ground; the house contains 11 rooms, built in a good manner for the owner's use; carriage-house and a good well of water; yard ornamented with fruit trees, and a fine view of the surrounding country; will be sold cheap. For terms inquire at Lawrence Moulding Mill, 2d-av. and 53d-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 26 acres, on mountain side and near to depôt. Excellent class buildings and improvements, and pure soft spring water introduced throughout; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain; fruit in abundance. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to depôt. Inquire of A. D BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FARMS.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE—ON THE WEST bank of Passaic River, one mile north of Belleville, where there are four churches, schools, &c.; is 25 minutes drive to N. Y. and Erie R., 30 minutes to New-York, and 10 miles to Jersey City and Hoboken; each contains about forty acres in very high state of cultivation, with about 600 and 800 feet river front; one has a large brown-stone two-story house with frame additions; the other, a 1½-story comfortable house, with 8 rooms and other outbuildings; they stand about 400 feet from river and road, with dock privileges for 200 ton vessels. They have fine lawns and plenty ornamental and fruit trees; in a good neighborhood and very healthy location. Terms very easy. Apply on the premises, or address at Belleville, Essex County, N. J., ISAAC S. VAN WINKLE or HENRY DUNCAN.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR RAHWAY CITY, N. J.—Forty acres good land, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square; a delightful situation. Would exchange for good City property. Inquire of M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—30 miles from Brooklyn, of 30 acres; also, six lots at Green Point. The above will be sold low or exchanged for improved City property or for a large farm near the City. Inquire at No. 321 Grand st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, CONSISTing of man, and wife and child, (little girl of six,) a small cottage, or part of a house, in which there is but one other small family, (quiet people, and owner or lessee preferred,) up town, near the line of the 2d or 3d av. Railroad, or in Williamsburgh, or any other suburb within one hour of the foot of Houston-st., East river. Possession required by the middle or last of April. Address RUS, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, FOR A small family, without children, part of a house, (with private family preferred,) between 6th and 8th avs. and 37th and 44th sts., consisting of parlor, kitchen and three sleeping rooms; rent from $150 to $200. References given if required. Address F. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—BY A SMALL family; house to be of moderate size, say 25 by 50 feet, and three stories high, with all the modern improvements; location to be between 14th and 20th sts., and 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 2,148 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, IN GOOD ORDER, in a genteel neighborhood, for a small family; rent $400 to $450; location west side, between 22d and 42d sts.; none need answer unless prompt pay is considered an equivalent to fair rent. Address Post office Box No. 2,420.

HOUSE WANTED TO LEASE—FOR THREE years, a medium size, with modern improvements, between 20th and 35th sts., Lexington and 7th avs., with privilege of purchasing. If lease is effected a commission will be paid. Address ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.
A ROSE ENGINE LATHE,
In perfect working order. Apply to, or address, H. VASSEUR, rear of No. 41 Franklin-st., Newark, N. J.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMplete machinery for throwing about 300 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 90 William-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE OF FORTY horse power, (nearly new) with patent self-adjusting cut-off. Also, one force pump; both complete and in prime working order. For particulars apply at the paint factory No. 100 Horatio-sts.

SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One horizontal engine, about 8 horse power; one vertical engine and boiler, about 12 horse power; both are as good as new, and will be sold low. Apply to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

CRUCIBLES—FOR MELTING BRASS AND Steel, very superior quality, of all sizes, for sale by WALLACE & BULKLEY,
Corner of Albany and Washington sts., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LANDLORDS
AND OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.
JOHN MAVANAGH,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND HOUSE AGENT,
No. 778 Sixth-avenue,
can let to first-class tenants one-half the Island of Manhattan—in houses—at rents from $500 to $1,000 a year.

REFERENCE:
Townsend Vanburen & Co., No. 180 Broadway, N. Y.
Dennistown Rich & Brewster, No. 17 Dey-st., N. Y.
B. E. Staats, No. 233 Pearl st., N. Y.
Clark & Peufield, No. 7 Platt-st., N. Y.
R. W. Lowber, No. 61 Wall-st., N. Y.
Wm. H. Leggett, Esq., No. 9 East 16th-st., N. Y.
Crystal & Donohue, No 226 Pearl-st., N. Y.
Jordan L. Mott. No. 264 Water-st., N. Y.

TO LET.
A large number of houses of various styles.
ALSO,
Numerous parts of houses, to suit all applicants.
Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let, Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET.—THE CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE CITY.—From 1st May, 2 of that fine block of houses foot of Murray Hill in 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Nos. 628 and 625. They are brick fronts, 3 stories high, with brown-stone basements, high stoops, counter cellars, sandy and dry; replete with every convenience of the best modern houses, such as saloon parlors and dining-rooms, with statuary marble mantels, marble mantels throughout; also, baths, copper boilers and range. Rent only $400. These houses are built about 3 years, and will be put in perfect order, painted, &c., to a good tenant. Merchants or others doing business on the east side of Peck-slip, or other parts of the City, will find no inconvenience, as the 2d-av. cars pass every 3 or 4 minutes, and 3d-av. every 2 minutes from Astor House to 37th or 38th sts. Apply at the residence of the owner, No. 141 West 11th-st., 2d house west of 6th-av., from 2 to 4 or from 6 to 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE STORE AND HOUSE, NO. 1,082 Broadway, corner of 33d-st., one of the best stands for the grocery business in the City. Store would be extended the whole depth of the lot to a good tenant. Also two new houses on 31st-st., near 7th-av.; rent $500 each. Also the upper part of house No. 1,066 Broadway. Also several houses at Carmansville and a Hotel on the Hudson River, 152d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
For the Year ending Jan. 31, 1860.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Cash assets Feb. 1, 1859 ..... $5,109,986 42

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums	$1,964,494 66	
For Interest	301,110 11	
For Annuities	23,427 60 —	1,665,031 97
Total		$6,634,025 39

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid Claims by Death	$241,854 79	
Paid Additions on same	44,904 42	
Paid Surrendered Policies	70,239 97	
Paid Annuities	6,993 42	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	1,446 77	
Paid Commissions	42,904 75	
Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	65,074 73	
Paid Taxes for the year	6,024 05	
Total	$603,500 55	
Add Taxes paid for the years 1858 and 1859, not properly belonging to the expenses of this year	27,491 67—	630,992 10
Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,033 29

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$168,454 65	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,035,254 02	
United States Stock	200,000 00	
Real Estate	51,251 24	
Due from Agents	16,924 53—	5,702,885 20
Add Interest accrued, but not due		$45,000 00
Add Deferred Premium account, estimated		225,000 00
Add Premiums collected, in hands of agents		19,951 85
Gross Assets, Feb. 1, 1860		$6,293,317 05
Net increase in cash assets		254,331 76
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1860		$22,975,600 00
Amount issued during the year		5,545,325 00
Total		$27,918,434 00
Deduct: Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired, and dead		2,899,145 00
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1860		$25,019,279 00
Of which are for life	$3,166,979 00	
Of which for short term	1,186,300 00	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	994,150 00	—25,319,279 00
Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1860		10,998
Number of Policies issued during year		1,121
Total		12,114
Deduct: Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired and dead		998
Number of Policies Feb. 1, 1860		11,022
Of which are for life	10,165	
Of which for short term	220	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	291	11,022
Net increase in policies during the year		900
Increase of Life policies	903	
Increase of Endowment	93—904	
Decrease in short time	145—	900

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston,	A. W. Bradford,	Millard Fillmore,
John V. L. Pruyn,	John M. Stuart,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. Moore,	George R. Clark,	Hamlin Blake,
Joseph Blunt,	Sam'l E. Sprouls,	David Hoadley,
Rob. H. McCurdy,	Sam'l M. Cornell,	Henry A. Smythe
Isaac C. Pearsall,	Lucius Robinson,	Wm. V. Brady,
John H. Swift,	W. Smith Brown,	W. E. Dodge,
Wm. J. Bunker,	Richard Patrick,	George S. Coe,
William Betts,	Wm. H. Popham,	Wm. K. Strong,
John F. Yelverton,	Lyeur. Edgerton,	Nathan'l Hayden,
John Wadsworth,	Sara Wheeler,	Wm. M. Vermilye,
Alfred Edwards,	Cephas H. Norton,	John E. Develin.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ADDATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 63 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK,
No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office.
JAN. 1, 1860.

Capital stock	$100,000 00	
Reserve of 1857	252,590 19	—$352,590 19
Balance Jan. 1, 1859		343,191 59
Dividend account		26,168 00
Dividend annuity account	$22 90	
Premiums received during the year	384,208 41	
Interest account for the year	47 371 87—	351,701 78
Total		$1,073,651 56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death on policies and bonus	$87,131 00	
Expenses, taxes, med. ex. fees and commissions	88,104 26	
Reinsurance, purchased policies and bonus, and dividends paid during the year	63,408 23—$203,643 49	
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$355,060 00	
Premium loans	378,781 13	
Agents' account for premiums in course of collection and transmission	65,609 66	
Real estate	13,301 01	
Cash in Bank and on hand	51,188 43	
United States, State and City Bonds and Stocks	7,667 86—$871,608 07	
Total		$1,073,651 56

The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding Scrip for Profits heretofore allotted. Also, a Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the Life Premiums entitled to participate at the Third Triennial Allotment. Also, a Dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the Term Premiums in like manner participating, all of which dividends are adjustable at the time of settlement of the current year's premium.

The insured, who have not before made their selection, may, at their option, signified at the time of adjustment of the above dividends, convert the same into bonus increase of the amount insured by Life Policies, or, by an equivalent reduction of the annual premiums. N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

EUGENE THOMSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 57 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS, BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 56 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, &c.,
issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West Indies, South America, &c., &c.

TO THE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.—(Late Chicago Mississippi Railroad Co.)—The agreement between the different classes of Bondholders, as prepared and recommended by the Committee appointed at a meeting of Bondholders, Dec. 23, 1859, having been generally adopted, is now ready for signatures, and may be found at the office of Charles Congdon, Esq., No. 54 Cliff-st. The time limited within which it must be signed, will expire March 20, 1860. A sufficient number of the Bondholders have signified their assent to it, to justify the Committee in believing that there is no reasonable doubt of its being adopted, and fully carried out. The Committee appointed for that purpose will call a meeting of the subscribers to the agreement, to be held at the Metropolitan Bank, on the 31st day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing the Trustees or Attornies therein named, and to transact any other business proper to be done at that meeting.

CHARLES MORAN,
E. A. HOFFMAN,
WILLIAM WOOD,
E. C. READ,
H. PECK,
} Committee.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 25th instant, at noon, by the undersigned, Trustees of the Sinking Fund, of $250,000 worth of the Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1859, and payable 20 years after date. Proposals may be addressed to H. H. HUNNEWELL, Boston, and indorsed "Proposals to Trustees."

H. H. HUNNEWELL,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
E. P. RIDDER,
} Trustees.

Boston, Feb. 8, 1860.

SELTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 7 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale.
Branch office, No. 378 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO., DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S Foreign Bills from all parts of Europe. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, Feb. 23,
Three lots on White-st., 75x100 feet,
West of Broadway.
A. H. MULLER.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEACH AND NORFOLK STS., NEW-YORK, AND SING SING, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—We would call attention to the sale of valuable property in Beach and Norfolk sts., New-York, and Sing Sing, on the Hudson River, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday) Feb. 23, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 56 William-st., near Wall:

REGULAR SALE.

50 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.	10 shs. Am. Exchange Bk.
50 shs. Bank of Sing Sing.	10 shs. Bk. of Common'th.
50 shs. Mech. & Trad. Bk.	100 shs. Kings Co. Ins.
40 shs. Beekman Ins.	50 shs. Fireman's F. Ins.
20 shs. Metropolitan Ins.	150 Bowery Ins.
10 shs. Arctic Ins.	50 shs. Columbia Ins.
20 shs. Excelsior Ins.	5 shs. Knicker'b'ker S. Co.
19 shs. Columbian Ma. Ins.	150 shs. N. J. R. & T. Co.
100 shs. Lamar Ins.	250 shs. Fireman's T. Ins.
50 shs. Co. West. Mar. Ins.	40 shs. Market Ins.
50 Mar. & N. Y Nav. Co.	40 shs. Merchants' Ins.
200 Kerosene G. L. Co.	50 shs. Manhattan Ins.
50 shs. Knick'b'ker Ice Co.	100 shs. N. Y. Con. S. Co.

$1,000 Watertown Corporation 6 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Hancock Co. (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Brewerton Coal and E. R. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$12,000 Pittsburgh City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$20,000 United States 5 per cent. inscribed Stock.
$3,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,120 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip, 1859.
$600 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip, 1856.
A chattel mortgage for $450 on ten horses.
Next regular sale on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 56 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker,
No. 56 William-st., near Wall.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.

SALE WILL BE POSITIVE, WITHOUT RESERVE.
TWO ELEGANT PLOTS ON MURRAY HILL,
36th and 37th sts., 4th-av., or Park-av.

One consisting of 5 lots, and the other of 14 lots, being on the blocks bounded by 4th and Madison avs., comprising the southwest and northwest corners 36th-st. and southwest corner of 37th-st. THEY WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON THE 13TH MARCH, PROXIMO, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE, and will be sold free of incumbrance. 50 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage, if desired. Lithographic maps, showing the Park in front (140 feet wide) and residences surrounding, can be had on application, with further particulars, of
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF AN ENTIRE HOUSE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, Feb 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 5½ Pine-st.,
Comprising rosewood and mahogany suites. China, glass, plated and kitchen ware and utensils, beds, bedding, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE ON BEACH-STREET, AND FARM AT SING SING, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange:

BEACH-STREET—The substantial 3-story brick house, No. 36 Beach-st., directly opposite St. John's Park. The house is 27x54 feet, in good order; gas, water, &c.; good vaults, front and rear; lot 27x100 feet. 12,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

ALSO, AT SING SING—The valuable place known as the High Farm, one mile east of the depôt, and adjoining the land of Messrs. Mitchell, Williams & Horton, containing 116 acres. There is a large dwelling house, barn and all necessary out buildings, and one of the most eligible building sites south of the Highlands.

Terms and further particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, IN FEE, ON WORTH, WHITE AND WILLIAM STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close the estate of Elisabeth Eckert, deceased.

WORTH-ST.—The frame house and lot, No. 57 Worth-st., north side, 75 feet west of Church-st.; lot 25.4x100 feet.

WHITE-ST.—The two-story brick front house and lot, No. 43 White-st., south side, between Broadway and Church-st.; lot, 25.3½x100 feet.

WILLIAM-ST.—The frame house and lot, No. 228 William-st., west side, 100 feet south of Duane-st.; lot, 27 feet 9 inches front, 25 feet 3 inches rear, by 86 feet 2 inches on southerly side, and 87 feet 9 inches on northerly side.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, for one, two, or three years.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

JOSEPH M. KEESAN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction at Sibery's Hotel, in the village of New-Rochelle, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the farm of the late Hannah Pugsley, deceased, of about 181 acres by survey made by John F. Jenkins, Surveyor, situate in the town of New-Rochelle, about one mile north of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depôt at New-Rochelle, on the east side of the road leading to White Plains. For particulars of boundaries, apply to JOHN FINK, or to JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer, of New-Rochelle village, or to the undersigned, in the upper part of New-Rochelle, who will point out the Farm, and furnish maps of the same. JOHN SOULIE,
Sole surviving Executor of Hannah Pugsley, deceased.
NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 4, 1860.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE OF ANDREW ALENDORPH, OF PLANING, TENONING, MORTICING AND MOULDING MACHINES, LUMBER, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 105 Fulton-st. and No. 59 Ann-st., by order of Louis Ingersoll, Assignee; sale to commence at No 105 Fulton-st.: One Stovers & Coffin's Planers; one Fay's tenoning machine; one mortising machine; scroll and circular saws, belting, shafting, &c., together with a quantity of lumber, viz.: Walnut, oak, mahogany, cherry, birch and whitewood, all planed and of different thicknesses; also a quantity of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak veneers, desk, legs, &c.; sale positive. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

MEETING-HOUSE OF NORFOLK-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the trustees of the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church:

NORFOLK-ST.—The plot of ground, with church edifice thereon, on the east side of Norfolk-st., 52 feet south of Broome-st. The church is of brick, with handsome stone front, well-built, and contains 200 pews on the floor and gallery; there is a fine lecture-room in the basement; the church is in good order, finished in the gothic style, with black walnut pews, desk and chairs; well furnished with cushions, carpets, &c., and ready for immediate occupation. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. W. PORTER & Co., Auctioneers

AUCTION NOTICE.—$10,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the five-story residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av. We especially call the attention of our friends and housekeepers generally to the above extensive sale of really fine household furniture, being the entire contents of the above residence, the catalogue containing over four hundred lots, of everything both useful and ornamental to a well-furnished house. Every article of which will positively be sold without any postponement or reserve whatever, in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF NOS. 57 AND 59 PARK-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON PARK-STREET—The two valuable lots, with buildings thereon, Nos. 57 and 59, south side 139.3 east Pearl-st. No. 57 is 20.2 and 22.10x92.9 and 85.8. No. 59 is 19.10 and 41.2x85.8 and 81.5. This property is very valuable for manufacturing or other purposes, owing to the recent widening of streets in its vicinity. WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 73 Williamst., an extensive assortment of hardware, cutlery, &c., embracing fine tea trays and waiters, handled axes and hatchets, hammers, hand bills, hand and panel saws, fine scissors in dozens, two and three ply sewing twine, cotton twine; also, fine plated goods; also, 75 gross table knives and forks, consisting of ivory, white bone and cocoa, all in fine order; also, 166 bundles bright iron wire, assorted, Nos. 1 to 10. Terms cash, in current money.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—A. H. MULLER WILL sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, by order of the executors of Jesse Seofield, deceased, the seven three-story brick dwelling houses known as Nos. 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169 and 171 Livingston-st. corner of Hoyt, Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of the auctioneers, or of the subscriber at No. 39 William-st., Room No. 3, second floor. WM. H. SCOFIELD.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 49 LUDLOW-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Referee, the two-story brick house and lot No. 49 Ludlow st., west side, between Grand and Hester-sts.; lot 25x27.6. Maps and particulars at No. 25 Wall-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis, No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF THE powers and office of the undersigned, as Receiver, and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of New-York, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, on the premises, No. 76 West Thirty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1860, at 12 o'clock A. M., all the stock and materials, manufactured and not manufactured, gas meters, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, moulds, patterns, cutters, now in my possession, or before said day to come into my possession, as Receiver, appointed such in an action in said Supreme Court, wherein Thomas K. Downing is plaintiff, and Joseph Richards and another defendants. Also the good will of the business formerly carried on at the place aforesaid, being the manufacture and sale of gas meters, to which said business the said property is to be sold appertains.

HENRY A. SAYRE, Receiver.

J. D. & T. D. SEDGWICK, Attorneys of Receiver, No. 111 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 19, 1860.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE 25 TO ALBANY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 18, 1860, trains will leave 32d-st Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 6:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Millerton 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:20 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M.
Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:10 P. M. From Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 1, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via Bast Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 19th, 1859, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 8:15 P. M. Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train (with sleeping cars), leaves 31st-st. daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 8:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 8:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Middle Island, Newtown and Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, via SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 12:15 P. M., and arrive at Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from depôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf Feb 17, 2 P. M.; 18, 1½ P. M. 20, 6½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 21, 5 A. M., 22, 5½ A. M.; 23, 6 A. M.; 24, 6½ A. M.; 25, 7 A. M.; 27, 7½ A. M.; 28; 7½ A. M.; 29, 8½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Buffalo Express, at 3:30 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandise to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 10 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Feb 8, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL $250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS.

HUGH LAING,	ISAIAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	FRED'K W. ELLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVA E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOOL,	JEREMY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.	

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AIMES, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, March 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new primary school-house on the lots Nos. 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposal and none otherwise will be considered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EDMUND J. KELLY,
CHAS. J. DOUGHERTY,
EUGENE SHINE,
JOHN SHEA,
EDWARD M. MORRIS,
} Building Committee.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

5,000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON OF A superior quality for sale, in sts to suit purchasers. Apply to the LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, No. 44 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

PERSONAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, WHILE COMING up a flight of basement stairs in Beekman-st., left side, between William and Nassau, on Tuesday afternoon, about 1:20 P. M., observed passing towards Nassau-st. a young lady, with short light curly hair, blue eyes, and wearing small india-rubber boots. The object of this advertisement is to solicit her acquaintance. Reference given cheerfully. Address HOWARD, Box No. 1,873 Post-Office, New-York.

THE HEIRS-AT-LAW OF JOSEPH THOMSON, or JAMES THOMSON, will hear of something much to their advantage by applying to RICHARD PATRICK, No. 241 Pearl-st., New-York. The Thomsons were brothers, and left the vicinity of London, England, about the year 1802, and subsequently, up to 1840, resided and carried on the business of bakers in New-York or Brooklyn.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MONS. DUPONT, from Montillmany, in Dauphine, France, who came to this country with Lafayette. Address MIRON, Box No. 160 Times Office.

H. C. D. LEVERIDGE, BROOKLYN, WILL find a letter in the Brooklyn Post-office from ALFRED.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS!
OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS
AT
PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, March 5, at 2 P. M.,
The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid Steamer
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
For ASPINWALL, DIRECT and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander,
AND PROCEED DIRECTLY TO SAN FRANCISCO.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
For passage, apply at the office—over the gate, on the wharf at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 31.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Bro

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

[Concluded from First Page.]

up the avenue under pleading auspices, with no worse drawback than mud. The New-York soldiers, comprising eight full companies, each extending nearly front rank to rank, were the prominent attraction of the display. The Baltimore battalion of City Guards, for exactness of discipline and numbers, elicited universal admiration. The Law Greys were small in numbers, compared with the foregoing, but were highly disciplined, and attracted much attention. The corps of Marines, stationed at the Washington Navy-yard, one hundred and sixty in number, had the right of the column, and received the cheers of the spectators as they passed. The Ordnance men, about fifty in number, made a fine display as a full company of light artillery. The Georgetown College Cadets made a creditable appearance in point of numbers and discipline. The Alexandria military participated, and made a fine martial appearance. The Port Tobacco Cavalry, a new company, said to be the youngest corps in the country, added much to the interest of the procession. The column reached the President's House about 4 o'clock under an unclouded sun. Altogether, it was the finest military and civic display in Washington for many years.

THE CELEBRATION IN THIS CITY.

MILITARY AND CIVIC PARADES.

SUPPERS, ORATIONS AND BALLS.

At the imminent risk of diphtheria, and the concomitant evils of rheumatism, chills, colds in the head, and other bodily evils, the patriotic population of New-York honored the natal day of the Father of his Country yesterday. As the terrors of *coup de soliel* can never interfere with the celebration of our National birthday, so the horrors of a February thaw could not effect an estoppel of Metropolitan patriotism. Happily our population is amphibious, and neither the opening of the flood-gates of the heavens nor the closing of the flood-gates of the sewers could prevent the street demonstrations in honor of the day; and although our forefathers waded in blood to achieve our liberties, their descendants walked in a saline mixture almost as terrible to commemorate them, evincing a fortitude which could hardly be displayed in a better cause.

The military, the firemen, the civic societies, the national organizations, and the religious assemblages vied with each other in doing honor to the occasion, while the disciples of Terpsichore tripped in joyous step to the music of the Union until "night grew gray in the coming dawn." Flags waved from the public buildings and shipping in the harbor, salutes were fired, and even the school children availed themselves of the opportunity to impress upon their minds the Farewell Address of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

But, while the people were thus enthusiastic, the City Fathers failed to do anything toward celebrating the day with fitting ceremonies. A futile attempt was made to clean Broadway, and a portion of the snow had been removed from the Park, but the streets were literally in a pickle, and their condition called down on the heads of the authorities innumerable and well-merited objurgations.

Subjoined are the details of the various demonstrations.

THE MILITARY.

At about noon, the Veteran Corps of the War of 1812 marched to the Battery, escorted by a company of Continentals. The national colors were flying from the flagstaff, and a salute of one gun for each State in the Union was fired, in spite of the drizzling rain. The last gun was fired exactly as the clock struck twelve—a promptness worthy of soldiers who have seen active service in defence of their country. The Veterans attracted much attention on their return, and many fears were expressed that these aged men would suffer ill-consequences from exposure to such inclement weather. Owing to lack of preparation by the Common Council, the military display was inferior to that which is usual on such occasions. Notwithstanding the absence of the Seventh Regiment, our citizen corps would have gladly paraded had there been any arrangements made by the City. The consequence of the neglect was, that such as did parade were disconnected, and straggled through the streets in undesirable solitude—so far as the presence of their comrades was concerned. The crowd in the Park, and in front of the City Hall, braved the rain manfully for hours, expecting the arrival of the troops; many were completely drenched, and still held their ground with surprising fortitude.

After delaying until late in the afternoon, the Military appeared in the following order, and all but the Sixty-ninth being reviewed by the Mayor and several members of the Common Council:

Eleventh Regiment, Col. Bostwick, 350 men.
Eighth Regiment, Col. Lyons, 500 men.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Corcoran, 200 men.
Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vosburg, 282 men.
Twelfth Regiment, (new,) Col. Butterfield, 224 men.

Why it was that the Sixty-ninth was not reviewed, was not explained. Surely the fortitude they displayed in parading on such a day deserved some recognition from the City authorities other than that of their mud and filth-bespattered uniforms. The proposed review by Gen. EWEN, on the Battery, was abandoned.

THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

The following Lodges of the American Protestant Association paraded in honor of the occasion, in accordance with their usual custom:

New-York, No. 3—W. M., WM. BROWN; Marshals, ALEXANDER JEFFERS and JOHN ARGUE. Their banner was drawn on a car by ten gray horses with red and white plumes, and attracted much attention.

Yonkers, No. 31—W. M., S. L. VAN WART. Sixty men. The banner was carried by eight of the members.

Bunker Hill Lodge, No. 21—W. M., WM. DOUGHERTY; Marshals, THOMAS LORD, RICHARD BURTON. They turned out one hundred men, and presented a neat appearance. Their banner was beautifully decorated with the national colors.

Prentice Boys, No 7—W. M., JAMES COWEN; W. D. M., THOMAS MCCORMICK; Marshals, DANIEL MURRAY and JAMES BURNEY. They turned out seventy members, in open barouches, and looked more comfortable than their brethren on foot.

The procession, under charge of Grand Marshal JAMES HARDY, formed on Union-square about noon. The route laid down was through Fourteenth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-third-street, First-avenue, Tenth-street, Third-avenue, Bowery, Chatham-street, the Park, Broadway, Canal, Hudson-street, Eighth-avenue, Fourteenth-street to Union-square. But, in consequence of the condition of the streets, part of the route was omitted. Nearly all the Lodges had bands of music, and altogether the display was creditable.

THE FIREMEN.

As usual, the firemen availed themselves of the holiday to try their engines, and in the midst of the rain they collected in large numbers near the Liberty pole in West Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. No prizes were contended for, and consequently no record was kept of the heights attained. Up to 2 P. M., the palm appeared to be conceded to a Brooklyn company, but, as there was some dispute about the matter, we refrain from giving the names of the companies. The attendance was not as large as was expected.

OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

Among the features of the day and evening were the parade of the Highwood Guard, of Hoboken; the ball of the Aurora Guard at the Third-avenue Railroad Assembly Rooms; the reception of the Washington Greys at their armory; and the reunion of the Washington Association at the Apollo Rooms;—so that, altogether, the day was observed with an enthusiasm creditable to all classes that participated.

CELEBRATION BY THE ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS.

ORATION BY MR. E. W. CROWELL—LETTERS FROM GEN. SCOTT, GOV. MORGAN, JOHN M. BOTTS, EDWARD EVERETT AND OTHERS.

The Order of United Americans celebrated the day by an oration and other appropriate exercises at the Cooper Institute. Notwithstanding the rain, the large hall on the ground floor of the Institute was completely filled with an audience composed in great part of ladies. The room was tastefully decorated with national flags and with banners of the order. The First and Second Companies of the Continental Guard graced the occasion with their presence, and on the platform were seated the Veteran Corps of 1812, together with a large number of invited guests. Among the latter we noticed Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS and Hon. W. RIVES, of Maryland.

The exercises consisted of an opening address by the Chairman, Mr. G. P. CLOSS, prayer by Rev. JOHN LLOYD, reading of the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON by E. R. SPROUL, and an oration by E. W. CROWELL, Esq.—the whole intermingled with music by Wallace's Brass Band, and songs by the TREMAINE family. Letters were read from Gen. SCOTT, Gen. WOOL, EDWARD EVERETT, Gov. MORGAN, Ex-Gov. HUNT, HAMILTON FISH, JOHN M. BOTTS, Rev. Dr. VINTON and others, in answer to invitations to be present.

The oration, by Mr. CROWELL, was a modest production, of commendable brevity, and while disclaiming in behalf of the orator any attempt at rhetorical or oratorical merit, contained a goodly quantum of sound practical sense and timely suggestions. The speaker traced the early history of WASHINGTON, alluded in historical succession to the leading events in his life, and dwelt upon the high-toned American sentiment and love of country always cherished by him. In reference to the fratricidal warfare now being waged between the different sections of the country, and the evils resulting therefrom, he said that the remedy lay with the people themselves, who should arise in their majesty, and throw off the shackles of party and of party leaders. The great mass of the people were honest and patriotic, and they only needed to discard the lead of politicians and act for themselves, to restore peace to the country. The great curse of the country was the miserable rabble of politicians, great and small, who live by excitement and agitation. The political waters must be rendered constantly turbid with agitation, in order that these disturbers of the public peace might rise to the surface. The violent raid of JOHN BROWN carried with it its own cure, but this constant agitation of the politicians infected the whole body politic. The duty of every American citizen was to discountenance and put down these men, whether at the North or the South—whether they were abettors of JOHN BROWN or abettors of Disunion. Especially should the Order of United Americans, founded as it was upon the calm, peaceful and patriotic precepts of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, do all in its power to carry out those precepts, discountenance demagogues, frown down sectional strife, and restore peace and harmony to the country.

The speaker closed by a brief statement of the aim, objects and mission of the Order of United Americans. Its objects were two-fold, political and benevolent. It was in some respects a secret Order, but no more so than was necessary to successfully carry out the objects of the Order. These principles were not secret; neither were the principles entertained by members of the Order; and, although there were many intelligent men who opposed all secret associations, yet he was unable to see the force of their objections. Secret associations had existed from the earliest period in the history of man, and still exist, not merely in secular affairs of life, but in the Church as well. It was worthy of note that every American General of the Revolution, with the solitary exception of the traitor BENEDICT ARNOLD, was a member of some secret society. The main object of the O. U. A. was to cherish an American sentiment, and a filial love of country. It was not a political organization, but received into its fold all, of whatever creed, provided they came with pure and patriotic motives; but of one thing outsiders might rest assured—they would never be allowed to come in and make use of the Order to hatch treason and disunion. The Order had not called into existence any new principle, nor did it propose to invade any rights of our foreign citizens. It wars with no creed of politics or religion, and does not discourage the immigration of foreigners to this country; but they asked that the foreigner who came here should study our institutions before he undertook to shape our policy. He should also understand that our Republicanism was not Socialism, and did not indorse the revolutionary doctrines of a LEDRU ROLLIN or LOUIS BLANC. While the order did not interfere with any man's religious creed, it yet regarded the Bible as the book of books, and sought to perpetuate its teachings. It also favored the observance of the Christian Sabbath, and did not countenance the acts of that portion of our foreign population who desire to desecrate the day by the gratification of their appetites and passions. This was the same class that in their own country were constantly effervescing and causing outbreaks of Red Republicanism, and were only kept in subjection by Government bayonets. Intelligent and well-meaning foreigners were always disposed to yield to the customs, and even to the prejudices, if need be, of the people among whom they seek a home.

In conclusion, he enjoined upon all members of the Order the duty of fostering the educational interests of the country, and of instilling into the rising generation a love for their native land; for the ark of our future safety would be found in the intelligence and patriotism of those who were to follow us.

At the close of the exercises the members of the Order proceeded in a body to a public house in Grand-street, and partook of a bountiful collation.

The following were among the letters read, alluded to above:

LETTER FROM GOV. MORGAN.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPETMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 21, 1860.

Gen. John Lloyd, Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have received your kind invitation to join the Order of Un ted Americans in New-York and its vicinity, in celebrating the Birthday of Washington. It would afford me great pleasure to unite at any time with any my fellow-citizens, whose object is "to promote and encourage a filial devotion to the land of our birth, to cherish and sustain our National Constitution as established by our forefathers, defending them alike from foreign influences, and the more corrupting dangers of the designing domestic demagogue." But the anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON is a peculiarly appropriate day to meet for such a purpose. That illustrious man not only watched over and guided our nation in its infancy, with a wisdom and disinterestedness unequaled in the world's history, either before or since, but foreseeing the future greatness and the future dangers of his beloved country, he laid down a chart for our guidance full of wisdom. But even more valuable to us than his words and warnings, is the consistent and brilliant example he set of disinterestedness, patriotism, and love of freedom, which characterized his whole life, formed, as it were the atmosphere in which he breathed, and culminated only with his last will and testament.

I rejoice then that you meet on the anniversary of his birth, disclaiming all association with party politics or with party men, and trust that your so doing may tend to strengthen the respect and gratitude with which WASHINGTON'S memory should ever be regarded.

Let me assure you that in declining your invitation, as I am compelled to on acconnt of public duties here, I do so with regret, but, instead of my presence, I propose the following sentiment:

WASHINGTON—May the teachings which he strove to inculcate, and by which he abided, become the principles and policy of our common country.

With great regard, E. D. MORGAN.

LETTER FROM GEN. WOOL.

TROY, Feb. 15, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor to receive, a few days since, your invitation to celebrate with the Order of United Americans the birthday of WASHINGTON.

A more appropriate day could not have been selected to commemorate the sublime character of the Father of his Country, nor that of his compatriots, who with him, after seven years of unparalleled hardship and suffering, achieved the freedom and independence of these United States. To their exertions, guided by WASHINGTON, we behold a people extending from the frozen regions of the north to the burning sands of the south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, enjoying more liberty, happiness and prosperity than any other people on the face of the globe.

Let, then, the day you would celebrate be consecrated to keeping in remembrance those warriors, patriots and statesmen who achieved so much; and above all, WASHINGTON, whose whole life was one of increasing devotion to his country and his country's welfare. Impress upon the hearts of the people his farewell address—a precious legacy, replete with sage advice, which, if followed, could not fail to preserve and perpetuate our glorious Union, the dissolution of which would cause the deepest gloom and despair among all who prize liberty more than oppression.

Finally, make it the duty of your Association, as it is that of the historian, in order that the present as well as future generations may be benefited by experience, wisdom and great virtue, to let no opportunity pass to commemorate the name and deeds of WASHINGTON, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and who, on retiring from the supreme power to which his wise and beneficent policy "had raised him over the nation he had created, and whose destinies he had guided," no less commanded the admiration than the "veneration of all mankind."

Being previously engaged, it will not be in my power to unite with your Order in doing honor to the day you intend celebrating.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, JOHN G. WOOL.

To J. Lloyd, &c., Committee.

LETTER FROM HON. HAMILTON FISH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1860.

Gen. Lloyd, Chairman, &c.

DEAR SIR: I should be most happy to avail myself of the invitation received from the Committee of the Order of the United Americans, to attend their Anniversary on the 22d inst., but some unavoidable engagements on that day will place it out of my power to do so.

Nothing more patriotic than the declared objects of the Association could be suggested as the basis or design of any organization in this country.

Wishing you all success in the advancement of those noble objects, I have the honor to be, Your very obedient servant, HAMILTON FISH.

HON. JOHN M. BOTTS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter inviting me to participate with you in the celebration of the Birthday of WASHINGTON by the Order of United Americans, at the Cooper Institute, has been received.

It would be very gratifying to me if I could unite with my brethren of so patriotic an order in the interesting ceremonies of the occasion, but I cannot leave here at that time. I am therefore compelled, reluctantly, to decline. But you may rest assured that my heart is with you in the noble, patriotic, and holy purpose that animated and brought into existence an organization of which I am proud to be an humble member, and whose sacred principles I shall cherish with my last breath.

I am, very respectfully and fraternally, yours, JOHN M. BOTTS.

Messrs. Lloyd, Olney, Hyatt, Covington and Seward.

LETTER FROM WINFIELD SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your note requesting my attendance at "the coming Anniversary of the Birth-day of WASHINGTON," and regret that I shall not be able to join you.

Nothing can be more patriotic than the objects of your meeting, and nothing better suited to the political distempers of the times. A frequent contemplation of the virtues, services, maxims and warnings of the Father of his Country, is the best cure of the evils alluded to, and the best security against faction, demagogueism and political hallucinations in future.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. John Lloyd, L. Olney, E. Hyatt, W. H. Covington, and W. N. Seward, Committee, &c., &c.

LETTER FROM HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

BOSTON, Feb. 10, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your circular, politely inviting my attendance on the 22d February, at the celebration of the Anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON, irrespective of party politics and party men. It would afford me great pleasure to be present on the interesting occasion, but previous engagements make it impossible for me to leave home at that time. I remain, gentlemen, with great respect, faithfully yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

Messrs. JOHN LLOYD, L. OLNEY, E. HYATT, W. H. COVINGTON, W. N. SEWARD, Committee.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD IN CONCLAVE.

FESTIVAL AT THE GRAMERCY-PARK HOUSE—PATRIOTIC LETTERS AND SPEECHES.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward celebrated the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday by a festival at the Gramercy-Park House.

Mr. ELLIOTT C. COWDIN presided, and after the company had taken their seats at the well-filled tables, called on Dr. BELLOWS to invoke the Divine blessing. After a few remarks by the President, "Our Country" was toasted.

Next in order came "The President of the United States." In response to this sentiment, the following letter from Speaker PENNINGTON was read:

FROM HON. WILLIAM PENNINGTON, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have received your very kind invitation, as Chairman of your Committee, to attend a meeting of the Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward in the City of New-York on the 23d inst. While it would be a source of great pleasure could I be with you at that time, you perceive my pressing duties here entirely forbid it.

While I do not think any man is called upon to surrender principle to expediency, yet there are occasions, and that time is now with us, when all sound and patriotic citizens should exercise calmness and moderation, and avoid, as far as practicable, every unnecessary excitement.

The perpetuity of the Union should be inscribed on every banner, and never yielded but in the last extremity.

For myself I have no fears, depending as I do on that love of country which pervades our people. As our institutions were established for us by wise and noble ancestors, it would seem a sad event if we could not preserve so valuable an inheritance.

Have no fears; our country will yet remain one people.

I beg to offer you my best thanks for your invitation, with the following sentiment:

Our Country and her Free Institutions—May our Union be perpetual.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. PENNINGTON.

ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Gov. MORGAN was not present to answer to the next toast, which was in his honor, but the following letter was presented in lieu of a speech:

FROM GOV. MORGAN.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 21, 1860.

Elliot C. Cowdin, Esq., Chairman, &c., &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: It would afford me very great pleasure to unite with the Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward in the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON.

There is everything to encourage us in the political aspect of the country; and I fully believe that we can attain, as we shall deserve, success in the approaching national contest, by united and consolidated effort. There must be union, concession and labor, and every gathering like the one proposed will, of necessity, promote their attainment.

My duties here forbid me to be present with you in person, but I send you as a sentiment—

The Republican Party—Faithful to its principles, it will fulfill all the guarantees of the Constitution, and will demand that they shall be fulfilled by others.

I am, with great respect, very truly yours, E. D. MORGAN.

Three cheers for THURLOW WEED and Hon. WM. H. SEWARD were given with a will, after this letter had been read.

Mr. WM. E. STRONG made a few remarks in response to a sentiment honoring the day; Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE eulogized the "Constitution of the United States;" and Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS spoke with great force and eloquence of "WASHINGTON'S example." He closed with this sentiment: "The Republican Party: the example of WASHINGTON is its impulse and its might, whatever sacrifices might be necessary to bring back the administration of the Government to the love and advancement of Liberty."

Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES was called upon to speak of the "Territories of the Union." He claimed that they should be made Free States, and indignantly repelled the charge which was made by the Democracy, that Republican doctrines would lead to discord, and ultimately to disunion.

In response to the sentiment, "The Republican Party," Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD spoke.

Mr. FIELD was greeted with hearty cheers. It was not surprising, he said, that the Republican Party was vilified. An oligarchy—the slave power—is giving way before it, and it strikes with vindictive and cruel violence against the power which is crushing it. He could spend his time in no better manner than in restating briefly some of the most prominent principles of the Republican Party. First—It is not an abolition party; secondly, it is not a disunion party; nor thirdly, is it a sectional party; but, affirmatively, it is opposed to the extension of Slavery. With existing institutions it does not and will not intermeddle; but, believing Slavery to be a moral, social and political evil, it will legislate, when it legislates at all, in favor of the good and against the evil. Looking at the Republican Party, in the second place, from this affirmative stand-point, it will maintain intact all the rights of all the States. The Union defends the States—the States defend the citizen. New-York will never allow Slavery within her borders, but she will abide by the compact which the founders of the Government made, and return fugitives from the Southern States. And, thirdly, the Republican Party is devoted to the law and legal methods of redress, in opposition to disorder and violence. These principles, Mr. FIELD claimed, were as old as the Constitution itself, and it was no wonder that a party founded on them should so suddenly have taken possession of the entire North. Nothing new is aimed at by these principles; they were tried in the fires of the Revolution, and those who now defended them could not fall. [Great applause.]

"The next Presidential Election;" "Our own noble City;" "The Press and the Ballot;" "Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts," were duly remembered by the company, which did not disperse until a late hour.

CELEBRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

IN BROOKLYN.

The citizens of Brooklyn were aroused to the exhibition of an unusual degree of patriotism yesterday. Many private buildings and all the public institutions displayed the National ensign, and salutes were fired in each District. Mayor POWELL reviewed the Ringgold Horse Guards, which paraded in a new uniform, and the different Lodges of the American Protestant Association, together with the other civic societies, marched in procession through the principal streets. In the evening the annual distribution of premiums to the pupils of Brooklyn Institute took place, and balls and concerts were given in various parts of the city.

IN JERSEY CITY.

The steamship *Arabia*, of the Cunard line, now at her dock in Jersey City, honored the day with a salute. She was decked with flags, as were the ferry boats and the shipping at the different piers. The Jersey City Continentals paraded and gave a ball in the evening. At 2 o'clock the companies of the Second Regiment, Hudson County Brigade, were presented with a set of colors by Surgeon QUIDOR, at the Hudson House.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

Capt. LANG, of the Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, which sailed from this port to-day for Liverpool, *vid* Halifax, honored the day by firing a national salute of 21 guns and displaying his bunting. The ship was literally covered with flags.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

There is a drenching rain here, but most of the military are participating in the laying of the corner stone of a monument at Roxbury, over the remains of seven Virginians, massacred by the British during the Revolution.

WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was read by HORACE BINNEY, at a meeting of the City Council and citizens.

AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

Torrents of rain have been falling since 8 o'clock, which interferes with the observance of the day by the Military and Civic Associations.

AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The celebration and military display here to-day in honor of WASHINGTON'S birthday was very fine.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

WEEKLY AND YEARLY STATEMENTS.

There was no meeting of this body yesterday, on account of the stormy weather. The weekly statement shows that 610 emigrants have arrived during the week, and that $1,004 have been received during the same period for commutation of passengers, &c. The Superintendent's report for the year makes the following exhibit of operations: Number of passengers landed at the Dépôt during the year, 85,602; being an increase over the preceding year of 1,376. Of these 75,155 went to the States North, East and West; 8,031 to the South and Southwest; 2,311 to the British Provinces, and the balance, 105, to the West Indies and South America. Four hundred and thirty-seven vessels were engaged in bringing these emigrants to our shores; and nearly one half of the whole number, or 41,841, came from Liverpool; 13,164 came from Bremen; 8,552 from Hamburg; 9,048 from Hayre; 4,194 from Galway; 3,388 from London; the balance from various parts of Britain and the Continent. Of the whole, 77,178 were bondable passengers.

The report states that "The application of steamers to this branch of the passenger business has increased 25 per cent. during the year; but no portion of the increase is under the flag of the United States. The whole number of arrivals of this class of vessels, under foreign flags, is 92, against 13 under our own flag. There can be no doubt left that this mode of travel is rapidly gaining favor with emigrants. The relative proportions arrived on steamers and sailing vessels may be used to demonstrate the fact. For while the average number of passengers by sailing vessels has been 184 296-332, the average by steamers has been 230 68-105, being an excess of about 46 passengers per vessel. It is proper, however, to state that persons who are returning from visiting Europe constitute a larger portion on steamers than sailing vessels. The whole number of such persons landed at the dépôt was 8,416, of which number 4,435 were from steamers; being about 18 per cent. of all the passengers brought on them, while the remaining 3,981 is only about 6 per cent. of the passengers brought on sailing vessels."

During 1859, 437 steamers arrived, bringing passengers to this port, of which 13 were under the flag of the United States; 58 that of Great Britain; 15 that of Bremen; and 19 that of Hamburg. To 1,564 letters written by as many emigrants to friends, soliciting aid to reach their destination, 789 answers were received, conveying remittances to the gross amount of $6,283 76. In anticipation of the arrival of friends $6,682 19 has been received. During the year, 11,000 families have had $2,360 50 advanced to them on a pledge of their baggage, of whom 211 families repaid $2,031 50, leaving only $314 due by 29 families.

The total amount paid by the Commissioners from May 5, 1847, to Jan. 1, 1860, to the several Counties and to the various institutions in this State, for the care and maintenance of emigrants was:

To the Counties	$147,176 82
To the Institutions	187,609 63
Total	$334,786 45

The large t share of this was distributed as follows:

New-York Hospital	$20,442 41
New-York Almshouse	97,122 70
New-York German Society	14,925 86
Buffalo Hospital Sisters of Charity	29,850 31

POLICE REPORTS.

AN IMPRUDENT BURGLAR.

The basement door of Mr. Robinson Butler's dwelling-house, No. 57 King-street, was opened by burglars on Monday night, who ransacked the house, carrying off several articles of clothing. The next day Mr. Butler observed that Francis Manning, a young man residing in the neighborhood, was wearing one of the stolen garments—a coat. He therefore had him arrested on suspicion of having committed the burglary. Justice QUACKENBUSH fixed his bail at $1,000, and, failing to procure a bondsman, he was committed for trial on the charge. The prisoner says that he took the property from a boy, who broke open the door and procured it.

STABBING IN A SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

David Frank, of No. 221 Fifth-street, was held in bonds of $1,000, yesterday, by Justice BRENNAN, to answer a charge of having wounded Leopold Bloom, of No. 150 Attorney-street, with a knife. He is alleged to have cut Bloom severely in the face, during an altercation which occurred in the slaughter-house of the latter, in Stanton-street, on Tuesday.

THEFT OF A PIECE OF SATIN.

Lewis B. Oppenheimer and Amelia Morrell, both Germans, were apprehended yesterday afternoon at the store of Brown, Bliss & Deming, No. 330 Broadway, for attempting, as is alleged, to steal a piece of satin worth $42. The accused entered the store together, and while the man engaged the clerk in conversation, the woman secreted the property beneath her shawl. The transaction was observed, however, the goods were recovered, and the prisoners committed to the Tombs for examination.

SUSPECTED BURGLARS.

John Casper, John Prior, F. W. Ullman and Joseph Esseck, all Germans, were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in several burglaries and robberies recently committed in this City. The Police report that they are notorious thieves, and allege that they all have been inmates of the State Prison. They were taken to Court and committed to await an examination.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BENEFIT FOR THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.—An amateur performance came off last night at the little French Theatre in Broadway, under the auspices of Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, of the Mount Washington Institute, for the benefit of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, the actors being wholly of domestic material, furnished from the ranks of the students themselves. The house was well filled by the friends of the Institution, and by the pupils, as well as by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who testified their approval by their presence. The programme of the evening consisted of declamations by the young and old students of the school, interspersed with music by the orchestra band; and of a play from SHAKESPEARE—"The Merchant of Venice"—with an afterpiece, which unfortunately prolonged the exercises to the point of weariness. Prof. HEGEMAN, under whose direction the rehearsal had been conducted, took the character of *Shylock*, in which he showed himself fully at home, frequently bringing down the house with applause. The various parts were also well sustained by the students, exhibiting a good degree of talent, and no little labor in their preparation. The efforts of *Gratiano* to keep his mustache in place furnished much amusement to the boys, and when he tossed it behind the scenes in disgust, the gravity of the parents gave way, and they joined the boys in a hearty laugh. About one hundred and twenty-five dollars were realized for the newsboys. It was handed to Mr. BRACE at the close, and that gentleman made a handsome acknowledgement for the same. The audience dispersed, well pleased, as were, no doubt, the scholars, with their first performances on the stage.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE JOHN-STREET DAILY PRAYER-MEETING.—That the daily noon prayer-meetings are not dependent upon the excitement of a religious revival for support was demonstrated yesterday, by the assemblage which met in the John-street M. E. Church, to celebrate the anniversary of the noon prayer-meeting which for two years has been held in that place. Rev. E. L. JANES, the Pastor of the Church, conducted the services, which were opened by singing the familiar hymn beginning with the line—

"Before Jehovah's awful throne."

After the singing, a portion of the 145th Psalm was read, and prayer was offered by Mr. BUTLER. Rev. Mr. JANES then presented a brief sketch of the history of this daily gathering. Though in numbers it had somewhat decreased, many still delighted to resort to the place at the hour of noon, and it was hoped that in the future more would become regular attendants upon the services. After Mr. JANES had concluded, the exercises resumed the usual form, gentlemen in the audience rising to speak or pray as they desired. At 1 o'clock the meeting dispersed, after singing a hymn.

THE FIRST DAY OF LENT.—Yesterday, Ash-Wednesday, was the first day of Lent, and as such was observed as a solemn fast by Episcopalians and Roman Catholics. There was the usual full Church service at Trinity Church, where a large congregation assembled, notwithstanding the weather and the condition of the streets. Morning Prayer was said by Rev. Dr. OGILBY; the Lessons for the day were read by Rev. Dr. CREGSLEY, and the Litany was entoned by Rev. Dr. VINTON, who also said the Anti-Communion service, and read the Gospel after the Epistle had been read by Dr. OGILBY. The sermon was preached by Dr. VINTON, from Matthew XXVI., 41: "Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation; the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak." After the *De Profundis* had been chanted by the choir, Dr. OGILBY said the concluding Collect, and dismissed the congregation with the Benediction. In the Roman Catholic churches the day was observed by the celebration of Mass and the signing of the Cross with ashes on the foreheads of the congregations by the priests. The various churches were crowded from an early hour in the morning.

COL. COCKS AND THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—A typographical error in the letter of Col. J. S. COCKS, published in yesterday's paper, destroyed the sense of the concluding passage. It should have read as follows: "I beg leave at your hands to present my views, as developed above, for their mature consideration; and, while I feel that others may question my acts in this regard, should they still desire to bestow them upon the new organization, I feel that into the hands of the old Board I shall have intrusted the badge of many an honorable man, and should they see fit by their future acts to hazard their being tarnished, upon their hands, not mine, be the responsibility."

YOUNG EMIGRANTS TO THE WEST.—Rev. L. P. ATWOOD, of the Children's Aid Society, left the City this afternoon with an interesting company of boys and girls. Some large boys from the News-boys lodging house accompanied the party; they were respectably dressed, and there was no sign of regret among them at leaving New-York. All, on the contrary, looked forward with pleasure to a journey which promises to better their condition. The most of the party were homeless and destitute orphans.

THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM NOT TO BE ENLARGED.—The work of expanding and improving the Governor's Room in the City Hall has been discontinued. It was found that the removal of the partitions necessary to the proposed enlargement would so weaken the interior of the building as to render it unsafe. The dimensions will remain as before, and as soon as what has been taken down can be replaced, the Room will be refurnished and decorated.

ATTEMPTED SELF-DESTRUCTION.—On Tuesday morning WILLIAM BURKE, residing at No. 171 Elizabeth-street, sought to end his life by taking a large quantity of arsenic. He was conveyed to the Station-house by Officer FARLEY, where a physician administered an antidote, and the man is now out of danger. The cause that induced him to attempt suicide is unknown.

FALL OF AN EMBANKMENT.—WILLIAM CAMPBELL, a laborer, while engaged in excavating an embankment in Fifty-ninth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was seriously injured in consequence of being struck on the head by a large stone which was dislodged from the earth above him. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 161 West Twenty-eighth-street.

ANOTHER FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.—On board the famous packet ship *Dreadnought* a fire was discovered yesterday morning, among cotton stowed between decks, and was fortunately extinguished without difficulty. It was, unquestionably, the result of spontaneous combustion. The *Dreadnought* was on the eve of sailing for Liverpool.

FATALLY BURNED.—MARGARET MARTIN was seriously burned at No. 293 West Thirty-first-street, on the 13th of last December, in consequence of her clothes having taken fire at a grate. Her injuries yesterday resulted in her death, at Bellevue Hospital.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—Mr. C. A. SPENCER sends us the following paragraph, and expresses the hope that it "will be published, in justice to himself." As we know nothing whatever of the facts of the case, we comply with his request,—giving them to the public on his authority, instead of our own:

"PERSONAL.—The successful contestants at the last Semi-annual Exhibition of Columbia College are of noted families in this City. WALTER CUTTING, who carried off the first prize, is the son of R. L. CUTTING, Esq., the broker, and the nephew of F. B. CUTTING, Esq., the lawyer. CHARLES A. SPENCER, who came off second best, is the son of Rev. Dr. SPENCER, the writer and Oriental traveler, and the grandson of LOUIS LOUTREL, Esq., well known among the older residents of the City. The contest between these two gentlemen was very close, and many thought that the latter would receive the first prize. The judges were almost divided in their preference. The marked oratorical and declamatory abilities of both gentlemen are so well known among their fellows that very little attention was given to the other speeches, so earnestly engaged in conversation were the friends of both parties. GEO. L. TAILER, who was announced as equal with Mr. SPENCER, we learn is a man of about 35 years of age, and is, or has been, a Methodist preacher."

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Progress of the War—Strength of the Parties—The Expedition Against Vera Cruz—From the Rio Grande.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Sunday, Feb. 5, 1860.

In my last to you, of the 7th and 8th ults., I spoke of the Liberals having a majority of the territory and population of the Republic of Mexico in their favor; since which time I have seen statements of Washington and New-York letter writers, fabricating and giving circulation to falsehoods in favor of the Miramon Government, saying that the greater extent of the territory in the interior was in favor of MIRAMON. Now, Sir, truth and candor demand an exposure of these false representations, that the American people may be set aright upon this important subject.

It is well known that JUCHEA, of Mexico, is lavishing his money freely here and in the United States, especially to Washington and New-York letter writers, to fabricate false impressions in favor of the Miramon Government, and in opposition to the treaty. MANNING & MCINTOSH, who became bankrupts in the time of SANTA ANNA in his war with the United States.

This is a desperate game, and will result in rule or ruin, it is easy to divine which.

I now call your attention to the map of Mexico, in connection with the following statement of the possessions of the two contending parties, which you may rely upon as correct, viz.:

TERRITORY IN POSSESSION OF THE LIBERALS.—States entire: Jalisco, except the capital city, Guadalajara, which is now threatened by the Liberals; Sonora; Sinaloa; Zacatecas; San Luis Potosi; Guanajuato, except the capital city, now threatened by the Liberals; Nueva-Leon; Chihuahua; Coahulla; Tamaulipas; Morella; Guerrero; Oajaca, COBOS having been driven out, with loss of all his forces and munitions of war; Durango; Tabasco; Chiapas; Yucatan; Vera Cruz, except the cities of Jalapa, Orizaba, and Cordova, which are in possession of MIRAMON.

TERRITORY IN POSSESSION OF MIRAMON.—State of Mexico, except Toluca, just fallen in possession of the Liberals; State of Puebla, capital of which and some of the towns only in possession of MIRAMON; Queretaro, but some of the towns in possession of the Liberals.

RESUME.—States and Territories entirely in the hands of the Liberals, (17) seventeen, and (6) six States in possession of both parties, and not one State entirely in the power of MIRAMON.

It will be seen by the above statement that the entire coasts and ports of the Gulf of Mexico, and those of the Pacific in this Republic, are in the possession of the Liberal party. With these statements, the American public can draw their own conclusions, and see which of the two parties are in the ascendant—MIRAMON or the Liberals.

The Liberals have of late gained some important victories, and are